THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 37. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,743

THE MORNING STAR.

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR,

THE OLDEST

DAILY NEWSPAPER

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

OUTLINES.

Washington news—increase in the gold reserve; examinations in Internal Revenue Service; argument concluded in the Income Tax cases. —— A new sleeping-car route from New York to Chattanooga, Tenn. ——Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Texas. ——Trouble in South Carolina—nullification of the State Dispensary law and Registration act by mandate of the Federal Court; Gov. Evans declares he will continue to seize liquors; the Dispensary case to go to U. S. Supreme Court. —— A large steamship to be built for the Plant Line. —— Gov. Turney, of Tennessee, yesterday took the oath of office for another two year. —— John F. T. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., has made an assignment. —— The bookkeeper of the defunct bank at Lexington, Va., was yesterday setenced to four years in the penitentiary. —— Reports from the West Virginia coal fields say all is quiet. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Base ball games played yesterday. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Money on call was easy at 1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., and closing offered at 1½@2 cent. cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 1-16 cents; middling uplands 6 13-16 cents; Southern flour quoted quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2.25@3.10; good to choice do. $3.20@3.70; wheat dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 65¾@66 cents; afloat 68 cents; corn firm and moderately active; No. 2 at elevator 57¾@58 cents; afloat 58¾@59 cents; spirits turpentine dull but steady at 30@30½c; rosin firm; strained common to good $1.52½@1.55.

A New Orleans woman has started a school in Chicago to teach Chicago women how to talk. When she gets through with that she might start another school to teach them how to stop; a much more difficult art for some of them to acquire.

The annual summer gold drain will soon begin and the indications are that it will be larger than usual. Engagements for passage on one of the principal lines running from New York are 50 per cent. greater than they were at this time last year.

About the meanest thing that Mrs. Lease has accused ex-Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, of, is selling bad butter to the State Lunatic Asylum. The man who would palm off bad butter on a poor lunatic ought to be rolled in it and spread out in the sun to bake.

Maryland courts do not take kindly to the hypnotic plea in murder cases. A fellow charged with the murder of a little girl tried it the other day, and the jury found him guilty, and that the right thing to do was to let the sheriff try his hand at hypnotyzing him in the usual way.

As an indication of the confidence that the nations of the earth have in each other, the standing armies of the world, in peace times, number about 3,700,000 men, which are kept simply to watch and be prepared to take advantage of opportunities to do some robbery or something of that sort.

Mr. Henry M. Flagler, the millionaire, enjoys the recreation of building fine hotels so much that in addition to the three daisies he already has at St. Augustine, Fla., he is going to build another, large enough to accommodate two hundred guests, at Palm Beach, Fla. It will be built this Summer and be finished for business by next Winter.

Rosa Whiteface, a pretty Indian girl, 17 years old, in Kansas, objects to being sold by her father to an old fellow of 70 who already has a large stock of wives on hand, for fifteen ponies. We don't wonder. At the present prices of horses out West any self-respecting Indian girl should object to being valued so low as to be traded off for fifteen ponies.

John Faragher, a Chicago man, has no more faith in cats now than he had in banks when he quit depositing in them because he lost a pile of money in one that bursted. When he went to his improvised bank the other day he found that the rats had burglarized it and chewed up about a thousand dollars worth of bills to stuff their beds with.

Some firms in Boston employ tobacco-chewers for collectors, because when they call the debtor comes down with the cash rather than have them call again and expectorate over the carpets, &c. The expectorater rates high.

Cuba is a rather expensive luxury for Spain to continue to indulge in, but she tries to make the world believe she can afford it, and that's the reason she won't sell it or give it away. But she will get tired footing the bills sometime.

When they get to making paper socks and selling them for three cents a pair, as it is said they can, there will be no excuse for even Jerry Simpson dispensing with that part of a man's rig.

American carpet manufacturers shipped 287,000 yards of carpet to Europe last year, but haven't made a good start yet. The year before they exported 18,631 yards.

The Armour Beef Packing Company of Chicago uses 3,000 refrigerator cars to carry their beef over the country. It is a big thing on beef and also on wheels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRIDAY—Grand excursion.

W. B. COOPER—Cider and vinegar.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE—Fine milch cows.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Showers; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

— The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at 4.30 p. m. to-day.

— Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. cleared the Swedish barque *Eulalia* yesterday for Liverpool, Eng., with 4,760 barrels rosin, valued at $6,779.21.

— All members of the Junior Branch of the Ladies Memorial Association are requested to be at the W. L. I. Armory Friday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

— The ladies of the Memorial Association are requested to be at the Armory this afternoon at 3 o'clock promptly, for the purpose of making wreaths.

— Crude oil, which sold for $2.60 a barrel ten days ago, is down to $1.50. Is it not about time for this decline of about 60 per cent. to reach consumers of kerosene?

— The decision of the United States Circuit Court in the South Carolina dispensary case will infuse a little spirit into the wholesale liquor trade of Wilmington.

— The Ladies Memorial Association suggest that places of business be closed to-morrow at 2 p. m., so that clerks and other employes may take part in the observance of the day.

— The Fire Department turned out last evening in response to what was supposed to be an alarm of fire, but it was found there was no alarm, only a test being made of the new battery.

— A large crowd took in the first moonlight excursion given to Wrightsville and Ocean View last night over the Seacoast Railroad. A very delightful evening was spent by those who went.

— On account of the Kings Daughters' Convention to be held in Newbern May 15th, 16th and 17th, the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company will sell round trip tickets to Newbern and return from Wilmington at $3.45 for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th and 15th, good to return until May 18th inclusive.

— The last sentence of the article headed "The Town Elections," printed on this page yesterday, should have been as follows: "There were Democratic gains in many towns, and the general result shows a decline of Populism." The two last words did not appear in the article.

— The Hanover Cornet Band will give a grand excursion on May 10th to Southport. Among the attractions will be a song and dance by Messrs. Christopher Columbus Redd and Umpum (Mack) Griffith. There will be music for dancing. Refreshments will be served at city prices. The steamer *Wilmington* leaves her wharf at 9.30 a. m., returning leaves Southport at 6.00 p. m.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 70°; 8 p. m., 71°; maximum, 80°; minimum, 64°; mean, 72°.

Rainfall for the day, .01; rainfall for the month up to date .26 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

North Carolina: Fair: except showers on the coast; warmer. southerly winds.

For South Carolina: Fair southeasterly winds.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—12 casks spirits turpentine, 36 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—4 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—3 casks spirits turpentine, 16 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 4 bales, spirits turpentine, 33 casks; rosin, 38 bbls; tar, 41 bbls; crude turpentine, 17 bbls.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. B. F. Atkins, of Lillington, is in the city.

— Judge D. L. Russell returned from Raleigh yesterday evening.

— Messrs. Clif Cohen and John Cotten, Jr., were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Chas. T. Bennett, manager of the Hotel Brunswick at Southport was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. C. Bridgers, of Tarboro, a legal light of that town, is here to take in the clay pigeon tournament.

— Mr. Pembroke Jones is here on a short visit to family and friends. "Pem." is always welcome here.

— Mr. B. J. Hughes, train dispatcher for the Atlantic Coast Line at Rocky Mount, is here on a visit to old friend.

— Col. H. R. Culley, soliciting agent for the A. C. L., with headquarters at Tarboro, is in the city looking after the berry and vegetable shipments for his line.

— Col. S. B. Taylor, Misses Annie Taylor and Lucy Taylor, of Catherine Lake, and Miss Annie Fields, of Kinston, were among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— At a family reunion at the old homestead in Maxton, last Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wishart, of Wilmington, Mr. A. T. Wishart, of Norfolk, Va., and Mr. W. C. Wishart, of Jacksonville, N. C., were present. It is a singular fact that all the Wishart boys are railroaders.

— Messrs. P. M. Renfrow, North Carolina; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; B. J. Hughes, Rocky Mount; C. T. Bennett, Southport; F. B. Albea, Eugene P. Albea, D. M. Flynn, Hallsboro; R. H. Pelletier, Newbern; J. M. Johnson, Marion; Bruce Williams, Burgaw, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

THE WING SHOTS TO-DAY.

The Trap Shoot Tournament—Ten Events To-Day—Opening at 9.30—Members of the Gun Club.

The trap shoot tournament will open promptly at 9.30 a. m. to-day at the Club grounds near Hilton, and under the rules of the Inter-State Association as printed in the STAR last Sunday.

There will be ten events to-day, the conditions in each being fifteen birds, $1.50 entrance fee, with $5.00 added to the purse by the Club.

Everything necessary to a day of excellent sport has been arranged; and it is expected there will be a large attendance both to-day and to-morrow. The electric cars run to and from the grounds about every ten minutes.

As a matter of interest to visitors the following list of members of the Eastern Dog and Game Protective Association is printed:

A Adrian,	J H Beery,
C E Borden,	Wm H Bernard,
H A Bagg,	R B Clowe,
George Bridgers,	C C Covington,
M Cronly, Jr,	J W Duls,
J H Dreher,	C Dennen,
Sam'l Davis,	A J Flanner,
R H Grant,	L A Gibbs,
J G L Gieschen,	H McL Green,
P Heinsberger, Jr,	W W Hodges,
L Heinsberger,	B F Keith,
E S Latimer,	J C Lodor,
C C Livingston,	D C Love,
J W Murchison,	Don McRae,
D McEachern,	W B Oliver,
S P McNair,	R H Pickett,
E J Powers	E G Polley,
L L Pritchard,	J C Smith,
S W Sanders,	Robt Stokley,
C B Southerland,	J G Trent,
W P Toomer,	J C Wise,
W A Williams,	J F Woolvin,
J R Williams,	D M Williams.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKETS.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Southern fresh fruits and vegetables market: Strawberries fairly active. Most other vegetables are in liberal supply and irregular in quality and prices. Strawberries, Florida, good to prime. per quart, 12 to 15c; do others 5 to 10c, do Charleston, fancy, 23 to 28c; do others, 15 to 20c; do North Carolina, fancy, 18 to 20c; do others, 8 to 15c; do Norfolk, good to prime, 18 to 20c. Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches, $1.00 to 1.25; do prime, 50 to 75c. Beets, Florida, per crate, $1.50 to 2.50. Cucumbers, Florida, per crate, $1.50 to 2.50; do New Orleans, per dozen, 50c. Cabbages, Florida, per barrel, $2.00 to 3.00; do Charleston, $3.00 to 3.50; do North Carolina, $2 to 3. Celery, New Orleans, dozen stalks, 35 to 65c. Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket, 30 to 50c; do per barrel, 75c to $1.50. Peas, Charleston, per basket, 50 to 75c; do North Carolina, per basket, $1.50 to 3.00. Radishes, Norfolk, per barrel 75c to $1.25. String beans, Florida, wax, per crate, 50c to $1.25; do green, 40 to 75c. Squash, Florida, white, per crate, 40 to 50c; do yellow, 40 to 75c. Tomatoes, Florida, carrier, $2.50 to 4.50; do Key West, $2.00 to 3.50; do per crate, 50 to 75c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Strawberries sold to-day at 13 to 20 cents, as to quality; peas, $2.25 to 2.50 per basket; cabbage, $4.00@5.00 for prime; potatoes, $5.00@6.00. The market is very healthy and active.

Death of Dr. D. M. Buie.

Dr. D. M. Buie, an old and respected citizen of Burgaw, N. C., died while on the train en route to Washington, D. C., Tuesday evening, near Teachey, N. C. He was 63 years old, and spent the greater part of his life in this city, practicing medicine and in other business. He left here about eight years ago, and has lived in Burgaw ever since. He has been infirm for the past few years, and at the time of his death was being carried to Washington, D. C., by his wife and daughter. He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son to mourn his loss.

Chesnutt & Barentine, believing leather would advance, but several hundred cases of shoes for their wholesale and retail trade and can now offer big bargains. †

MEMORIAL DAY.

Programme of Exercises For May 10th, 1895, Arranged by the Ladies' Oakdale Memorial Association.

Salute by the Naval Reserves at 4.15 p. m. from hill near the entrance to the Cemetery.

The procession will be formed near the Lodge at 4.45 p. m. and escorted by the Marshals, enter the Confederate Lot in the following order:

Field and Staff Officers N. C. S. G.
Wilmington Light Infantry.
Naval Reserves.
Chaplain and Orator.
Hon. George Davis, Attorney General C. S. of A.
Maj. Gen'l, E. D. Hall, U. C. V.
Commander Jos. Price, C. S. N.
His Honor, S. H. Fishblate, Mayor of the City.
J. C. Stevenson, Esq., President Oakdale Cemetery Co.
R. J. Jones, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Oakdale Cemetery Co.
T. Donlan, Esq., Superintendent Oakdale Cemetery Co.
Board of Directors of Oakdale Cemetery Co.
Choir.
Ladies' Oakdale Memorial Association.
Junior Memorial Association.
Cape Fear Daughters of the Confederacy.
Third Regiment N. C. Infantry Association.
Cape Fear Camp No. 254, U. C. V.
Geo. Davis Association Sons of the Confederacy.
Officers and Men of the Confederate Army, Navy and Marine.

ORDER OF SERVICES.

Doxology, by the Choir.
Prayer by the Rev. Will. B. Oliver, Chaplain.
Anthem, "Ever Fadeless be Their Glory," Choir.
Memorial Address by W. G. Burkhead, Esq., Orator.
Call of Roll of Honor by Sergt. John E. Crow.
Anthem, "An Offering of Flowers," by Choir.
Floral Offerings by the Ladies Oakdale Memorial Association.
Hymn, "Soldiers of Christ, Arise," by Choir.
Benediction by the Rev. Will B. Oliver, Chaplain.
Salute by the Wilmington Light Infantry.

Choir—Mrs. James Calder, Misses Annie Stolter, Lidie Whitney, Carrie White, Kate Stolter, Annie Adrian, Olivia Darden, Mr. C. H. Cooper, Prof. John Baker, Messrs. Willie Rehder, J. W. Fleet, W. W. Hodges, C. H. Robinson, Jr., L. Tate Bowden, F. L. Huggins, and A. S. Holden, musical director.

Marshals—Jno. E. Crow, James M. McGowan, S. A. Swain, Jos. H. Hanby, D. D. Southerland, E. L. Pearce, J. C. Shepard, J. E. Matthews, John W. Atkinson, J. Hal. Boatwright, John L. Cantwell.

The Confederate lot enclosure will be reserved for those named in the programme.

After the services carriages will be at the Lodge, in charge of Marshal J. Hal. Boatwright, and will go from and return to that place until all the ladies of the Association have left the Cemetery.

The ladies of The Oakdale Memorial Association respectfully request the clergy to have the bells of their respective churches tolled from 5 to 5:15 p. m.

The ladies of the Oakdale Memorial Association desire that all Societies, Corporations, Schools &c, in sympathy with the services of Memorial Day join them on that occasion, and any that can are respectfully invited to do so. They will please communicate with Colonel Cantwell before noon of the 9th.

The citizens are respectfully invited to close their places of business at 2 o'clock.

All persons riding or driving horses are cautioned that the Artillery Salute will commence at 4.15 o'clock p. m., outside and near the entrance to Oakdale Cemetery.

The Marshals will assemble at the Lodge near the entrance of Oakdale Cemetery, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Oakdale Cemetery.

Oakdale Cemetery is now a place of beauty, everything having been arranged for Memorial day. The flowers, trees and evergreens have taken on their Summer attire and from one end to the other this "city of the dead" is beautiful. A crowd of visitors from Baltimore and New York who have been in the city for a few days, pronounced it the handsomest cemetery in the South. Mr. Timothy Donlan, the clever superintendent who has prepared and beautified it for every tenth of May since 1865, (for thirty years) says it is prettier now than it has ever been in his recollection. He thoroughly understands his business and knows what he is talking about.

In a few days lot owners and their friends will be permitted to ride bicycles in the enclosure very slowly. If this is taken advantage of and fast riding occurs, a stop will be put to it at once.

Funeral of the Late D. J. Gilbert.

The funeral of the late D. J. Gilbert took place yesterday at 4 o'clock p. m., from the First Baptist Church. Rev. J. B. Harrell of Southside Baptist Church conducted the services, assisted by Rev. A. D. McClure and Rev. W. L. Cunninggim. A large concourse of relatives and friends followed the remains to Oakdale Cemetery. The grave was entirely covered with beautiful floral decorations. The pall bearers were Messrs. Walker Meares, DuBrutz Cutlar, J. C. Stevenson, Col. J. G. Burr and Col. Roger Moore.

It Was a Mistake.

It is greatly to be regretted that "the present financial condition" of Robeson county "would not permit" the Commissioners to make an appropriation of $100 to each of the two fine military companies—the Maxton Guards and the Lumber Bridge Light Infantry—that are an honor to that county. Petitions largely signed by the best men in the county, recommending the appropriations, were presented; but it was "no go." What's the matter with the finances of Robeson county, any way? Haven't the Democrats had charge of them long enough to make a healthy exhibit?

City Court.

Fred Hill, colored, charged with snatching a pocket-book from Mrs. Jane Wood, on Third street near Orange last Tuesday, was sent to jail to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court, in default of $100 bail.

— It is said that the half holiday movement will be inaugurated [about May 15th.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET

HOKE SECREST'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM LYNCHING.

Judge Bryan Authorized to Hold Special Term of Court in Craven County—The New Board of Aldermen Elect City Officers—The Assignment Law Case to Come Before the Supreme Court Monday.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8.

Hoke Secrest, the noted criminal, sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years, was brought here this morning under heavy guard. Secrest may thank a kind fate that he is a live man to-day. It is by nearly a miracle that he was not lynched last night. He was brought from Rutherford county by the Seaboard Air Line. He came through Monroe, the town where he had lived and where he married his wife. The train which he was to take for Raleigh was late three hours. Citizens of the place soon learned that Secrest was in the town and flocked to the depot to get a glimpse of him. The people became worked up over the presence of the wife and child murderer in the town. A lynching party was organized in a bar-room near by. The sheriff was informed of this fact and a close guard kept on the car in which Secrest was confined. The delayed train happened to come along about this time and prevented what seemed imminent—a lynching.

The Governor this morning issued the commission for the Western Criminal Judgeship to H. G. Ewart.

The case of Elias Carr and the Wyatt case involving the validity of the assignment act will come before the Supreme Court next Monday.

Invitations to the different military organizations of the State and other Southern States were sent out this morning.

The Executive Committee of the State Fair meets here to-morrow. It will be definitely decided whether there is to be another State Fair.

The old Board of Aldermen met at 12 m, and adjourned for all time after reading the minutes of the last meeting. The new Board was sworn in before the adjournment of the old Board.

At 12:30 Wm. Russ took the oath of office and assumed the duties of Mayor of the City of Raleigh. The first business the new board attended to was the changing of the old ordinances to conform with those in the city charter.

An election of officers was gone into with the following result:

L. D. Heartt, present incumbent, was nominated for Chief of Police by Boushall, Democrat.

Capt. W. S. Harriss, who was before the Convention as a Democratic candidate for Mayor, was nominated by Stewart, Republican. Harriss received 6 votes and Heartt 6. Mayor Russ cast the deciding vote for Heartt.

Mr. J. F. Nottingham was nominated for keeper of the market by the Democrats, and O. W. Belvin by the Republicans. The vote was a tie and Mayor Russ cast the deciding vote for Nottingham.

J. H. Marshall and Wm. Sawyer were nominated for janitor. Marshall, Democrat, was elected by the deciding vote of Mayor Russ.

T. P. Sale, present incumbent, was elected sanitary inspector by the deciding vote of Mayor Russ, there being a tie vote as usual.

Seth Jones was elected keeper of the City Cemetery over Wm. O'Neil (Republican) by the usual vote.

Mr. W. C. McMackin (Democrat) was elected City Street Commissioner. Mr. McMackin is superintendent of roads for Wake county, and has done more for roads than any man in this county. His election will be hailed with delight.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, May 8.—The Governor has authorized Judge Bryan to hold a special term of the Civil Court in May and a special term of the Criminal Court in June in Craven county.

C. D. Heartt has resigned as a Director of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution. He held two offices.

The Governor of South Carolina writes Governor Carr that he will be here on the 20th, unless executive business prevents.

SAVANNAH TRUCK MOVING.

Large Shipments Every Day—Green Peas In the Lead.

Truck shipments from Savannah, says the *News*, are looking up and improving every day. The Southern Express Company is turning over about 4,000 packages a day to the Savannah, Florida, and Western railroad for shipment to the northern and eastern markets. The truck is brought in from points around in this section, along the line of all the railroads running into Savannah.

The Savannah truckers are doing well for themselves, considering the disadvantages they have had, and are now shipping from 500 to 1000 crates every day. The largest of these shipments out of Savannah is green peas, while there are a few potatoes and beans and some little lettuce. The products seem to be more plentiful this year than they were last, but everything is later in the market, and no one section has any particular advantage over another, any more than in ordinary years.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Post-office May 8, 1895:

WOMEN'S LIST.

A—Miss Rachel Allen. B—Mrs Emily Bradley, Miss Julia Baldwin. Miss P M Bryan. C—Miss Callie Cogdell, Mrs Dora Cromes. D—Miss Sarah Davis. G—Mrs Jane Green. H—Mrs Lucy Hawkins. K—Miss Mattie Kelly. M—Mrs E Moore, Miss Martha McGowan, Mrs Rosanah Miller. R—Mrs H C Robinson, Fanny Roberts. S—Miss Minnie Smith, Miss Nancy Stamps, Mrs Silvia Simpson, Miss Susie Shaw. T—Miss Millie Tailor, Miss Sarah Taylor.

MEN'S LIST.

B—Rev Cornelius Bunting, Davis J Bullock, Hank Brown, J W Ball. C—Chas E Cole. D—Linzie Durant, R T Draughn. G—Miles Green. H—C C Harriss. J—Claybrook James, J D Johnson. K—J S Kenly. L—Jim Loo, Edward Ling, M H Lee. M—E S McLeod, M S McFaddin. N—John Neal, Jr. S—Mr Songson, Mr Neil Silver, M V Sutton. T—S H Thomas. W—Ged Williams (2.)

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE

Rachel Curran, Mrs J D Harrell, Mary Four, Rhodie; Jane Davis, Isabella Currie, M V Pickett.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

No Race.

The race between Mr. E. S. Latimer's yacht *Vixen* and Mr. Minor H. Gouverner's new yacht *Vitesse*, which has created so much talk for the past few days, began yesterday at 3 o'clock. The distance to be sailed was eight miles, from Market street dock around the dram tree and back twice. The race was to be sailed in less than two hours and thirty minutes, or "no race." The boats left Market street dock at three o'clock, and sailed with the tide to the dram tree, but after turning to return the tide being very strong, they could make no headway and after being out one hour and forty-five minutes, were towed back by the tug *Killiam*. The race will be tried over again in a few days when the wind is favorable.

The crew of the *Vitesse* were: Master, A. B. Skelding; jib, Ancrum Lord, main-sheet, Oscar Grant; seamen, M. H. Gouverner, Jos. H. McRee, W. B. Savage, Don McRae, Richard Bradley, J. H. Watters and Louis Skinner. The *Vixen's* crew were: Master, E. S. Latimer; jib, R. M. Capps; main-sheet, J. B. Brinkley; seamen, U. M. Robinson, E G. Polley, Buck Burkhiemer, Ed McKoy, Harry Bowdoin, D. W. Travis. The judges and referees were on board the *Killiam*, which followed the race.

Visitors to the City.

Mr. H. C. Bridgers, of the Chapel Hill Gun Club; Messrs. J. L. Fonda and E. L. Gilmer, of the Greensboro Gun Club; Mr. Edward Banks, of New York, of the *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company; Mr. W. M. Thomas, who represents the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. H. P. Collins, of Baltimore, representing the Dupont Powder Company, are in the city in attendance on the shooting tournament of the Eastern Dog and Game Protective Association. The ball will open at 9.30 o'clock this morning and the firing will not cease till dark. The ladies are assured that they will be welcome spectators and comfortable accommodations will be provided for them.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

The cotton region bulletin reports heavy rainfall yesterday in the Georgia districts. At Toccoa 2.60 inches fell in the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., at Griffin, 1.60 inches and at Union Springs, Ala., 1.70. Light rain was reported in the North and South Carolina districts. The average maximum temperature in the cotton belt ranged from 78 to 88 degrees.

Banner for Zeb. Vance Division K. of P.

The banner for Zeb. Vance Division Knights of Pythias is being made by E. V. Richards, of this city. A portrait of the late Z. B. Vance is to be painted in the centre of the banner, and is nearly finished. Persons who have seen it say it is an excellent likeness. The banner will be finished in time for the Division to take to Raleigh on the 20th of this month.

LEATHER STILL HIGHER.

It Tends to Demoralize the Boot and Shoe Market—Dealers Believe There Will Be a Reaction.

Announcement has been made by the United States Leather Company, (says the New York *Journal of Commerce*) capital $120,000,000, of an advance in sole leather to 33 cents per pound. There had been other advances, starting with the price at 20 cents per pound. The advance within the last week was 40 per cent.

Orders for the increased prices are attributed by the company to the scarcity of hides, but it does not appear that hides have yet been advanced. Whatever the cause, agents in the West and South who are drumming for the fall trade have had instructions to push up prices. Their reports show that dealers will not pay the advance demand.

It is not supposed that the advance will hold. European markets threaten to break it if nothing else will do so. In this country the outcry by dealers has led manufacturers to curtail orders. Some of them have threatened to shut down until the price shall be restored to abnormal level.

It is estimated that advances already made would increase the price of $3 shoes to $4.25, and of $4 shoes to $5.75, higher grades following the same proportion. Dealers seem to agree that the advance is an attempt to make a corner which cannot be successfully worked. Believing it doomed to failure they threaten to let stocks run down rather than risk being caught in the collapse.

A CURE FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Twenty-Five Doctors Meet at Sandersville to Investigate It.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., April 25.—Twenty-five physicians assembled in Sandersville to-day to investigate tests made by Drs. Rawlings and Cheatham for the relief of Bright's disease. These tests show a decrease in the quantity of albumen in the urine of every patient, many being entirely free of albumen. Patients under treatment were present, all testifying that they had been greatly improved in general health, and some that they were entirely recovered. The physicians expressed confidence in the newly discovered remedy, and patients of prominence are in ecstacies over their relief from this hitherto incurable disease.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Grand Excursion

ON STEAMER WILMINGTON TO SOUTHport and outside by Hanover Cornet Band, Friday, May 10th. Music for Dancing. Refreshments served. Boat leaves city at 9.30 a. m., returning leaves Southport at 6.00 p. m. Tickets 50c and 25c. my 9 1t

Cider and Vinegar.

10 barrels Mott's Cider.
10 ½-barrels Mott's Cider.
20 barrels Mott's Vinegar.
10 ½-barrels Mott's Vinegar.
25 dozen Painted Buckets.
10 dozen B. B. Buckets.
70 dozen N. C. Tomatoes.
Special quotations on application.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
my 9 1tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

University of Virginia.

Summer Law Lectures (twelve weekly), 26th year of continuance. Begin 27th June, 1895, end 28th August. Are of signal use—1st, to students who design to study at this or other Law School; 2nd, to those who propose to read privately; and, 3rd, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va., Charlottesville, Va.,) to JNO. B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. my 7 2w tu th sa ju 1

Wanted.

A FEW BOARDERS in private family at Ocean View. Also will rent furnished house in town reasonably, from June 1st to October 1st. Apply 123 South Fourth street. my 8 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Summer Underwear.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests 5c and upwards.
Ladies' Bleached Vests 10c.
Ladies' high neck long Sleeves 23c.
Ladies' Lisle Thread 45c.
Men's Balbriggan Underwear 25c.
Men's Balbriggan Colored 75c a Suit.
$1.00 grade for 75c.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Laundered Negligee 43c.
Laundered, separate Collars and Cuffs, 65c.
$1.50 grades latest styles 98c. Styles and qualities are unequalled.

STRAW HATS.

Boys' and Children's 10c and upwards.
Yacht Hats 25c.
Elegant qualities and styles 48c.
$1.50 Hats, latest styles, 98c.
Children's Sailor Hats 20c, 35c and 50c.
Ladies' Sailor Hats 10c and upwards.

TAN SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Men's and Boys' Tan Shoes $1.25.
$2.50 grade for $1.75.
$5.00 grade Hand-sewed $3.50.
Fall stock all styles Low Shoes.
Ladies' Pat. Tip Oxfords 48c.
Tan Slippers in all styles.
Patent Leather Slippers 98c and up.
Beautiful line latest styles $2.00, $1.35 and $1.75.
Now is the time to visit.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Car fare paid on all purchases of $2.00 and over

Phone 118 my 5 tf

Special Low Prices

—OF—

Shoes and Slippers

—AT—

Geo. R. French & Son's,

108 North Front Street.

We haven't space to enumerate all the styles, but we call attention to a few of them—

Ladies' Black Oxfords at 50 cents.
Ladies' Tan Oxfords at 50 cents.
Ladies' Hand Sewed and turned Oxfords at 65 cents.
Men's Satin Calf tip and plain Oxfords at $1.00.
Men's Satin Calf tip and plain Bals at $1.00.
Men's Calf Southern Ties at $1.25.
Call and see what good Shoes you can buy for a very little money from

Geo. R. French & Sons.

108 North Front St.,

ap 28 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS,
COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose,
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

ap 28 tf

The Rise Continues

IN HIDES, LEATHER AND

SHOES.

In the North, the South, the East and West, but

MERCER & GAYLORD

continue to hustle, and ARE STILL RUSHING BARGAINS OF REAL VALUE at the generous patronizing public.

Having made arrangements with Manufacturers of certain kinds of Shoes before the great rise began, they are thereby enabled, for some time to come, to

Keep Prices Low Down.

Think of Baby Shoes being 10 cents per pair!
Think of Ladies' Shoes being 50 cents per pair!
Think of Ladies' Slippers being 35 cents per pair!
Think of W. P. Web Slippers being 10 cts per pair!
Think of Men's Calf Boots being $1.50 per pair!
Think of Men's Heavy Boots being $1.25 per pair!
And other goods in like proportion.
We cordially invite you to examine our stock, and respectfully solicit your patronage.

Yours in earnest,

Mercer & Gaylord,

115 Princess Street.

H. C. Evans' Old Stand. ap 28 tf

Waverley BICYCLES.

Are the Highest of All High Grades.

Warranted superior to any Machine built in the world, regardless of price.

Guaranty Backed by a Million Dollar Company,

Whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money, as the Waverley has no superior. Catalogue free.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. H. Wright, Exclusive Agent.

ap 27 tf

MAKE US A VISIT.

We gladly invite all citizens for an hour's stroll over the house. Not only are they welcome without being buyers, but so also are their friends. All sight-seeing and information is freely at their service. Here you will find honest merchandise at honest prices. Our ever increasing sales show the appreciation with which you greet our methods of doing business.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

CASH HOUSE,

116 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Wash Fabrics.

There is no limit of newness among the Wash goods. Thought and care that you get best always and nearest to your wants. In a stock the size of this there's hardly a chance in hundred of having missed your choice.

Plisse—A new wash fabric as fine as silk and as beautiful, for waists and dresses, regular price 25c, our price 15c a yard.

The Percales—May be 500 styles, all this season's productions and 36 inches wide. In great demand for waists. Best come here for them. Most stores ask more. Our price 12½ cents.

Zephyr Ginghams — Lovely line. Most stores sell them for 15 to 25c, our price this week 8c a yard.

Teazle Down and English Flannellette— The 12½c kinds for 8½c; the best apron Ginghams this week 4½c.

White goods—Nainsook and Lawn in checks and stripes, good value for 15c, our price most always half, 9c.

At 10c—27 inch India Linen, Victoria Lawn, check Nainsook worth 18 eents.

At 15 cents—Victoria Lawns and Check Dimity, India Linen worth 25c

At 19c.—32 inch Dotted Swiss.

The Linings—Best Percaline, fast black and colors, 12½c. Imperial Silesia, 15c quality 10c. Crinoline 10c a yard. Fibre Chamois makes a good interlining, 35 cents.

Colored Dress Goods.

All wool French Printed Challies in light and dark grounds, all new designs and Colorings, worth 45c, at 25 cents.

Remnants of fine wool dress Goods on our centre bargain tables, more than 500 lengths, 3 to 10 yds, goods worth 25c per yard and upward, less than half price.

40-inch silk and wool novelty Chevlots in new two-toned colorings of tan, gray, mode, brown, &c., worth $1.25, at 75c.

46 inch all wool English Storm serges in new and handsome shades of navy and dark blue, imported to sell at 85c, at 59c.

Imported all wool French crepons in the new dimple weave, particularly good value and worth 98c, at 69c.

42 inch French Venetian Crepons, excellent value at $1.25, at 75c.

Silk mixed fine quality French crepons, worth $1.75, at $1.19.

54 inch navy blue storm Cheviots for traveling and general wear, good value for 98c, at 75c.

Fine silk and wool imported French Novelties—We have purchased from a prominent importer the balance of many lines of High class Novelty Dress Fabrics at an enormous reduction; we will offer these goods that would be more than cheap for double the price per pattern, $5.98.

Black Dress Goods.

French Crepons, in deep crinkle, sold this season for 98c, at 49c.

40 inch French Henrietta, in heauy and rich quality, sold this season for 75c, at 49c.

46 inch German Henrietta, in silk finish, sold this season for $1. at 62c.

46 inch storm serge, in excellent grade hard twisted and firmly woven thread, worth 69c. at 59c.

54 inch imported Heavy French Serge, smooth finish of rich quality, worth $1.25, at 80 cents.

40 inch Jacquards, select designs, in mohair and wool, 59c.

85c Black Habitai Silk, 27 inches wide, this week only 49c.

$1.25 black Armure Silk will be offered this week at 89c.

$1 all Silk Rustle Black Taffeta Silk at only 75c.

Remnants of black brocaded India and Satines, worth $1.25, only 60c, 4 to 10 yds in length.

Note—1000 Ladies' Shirt Waists on sale this week at 50c to $1.50.

1000 pieces of finely made Muslin Underwear at 33 per cent below the value.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

116 Market Street,

may 5 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

"Rushed to Death

With advertising matter from Bunting's Pharmacy," is what Uncle Sam's letter carriers complain of. Well, we can't help it. We've discovered

"Archimides' Lever,"

And are using it for all it is worth. We can't stop to wait for people to "hunt us up," or to let them "drop in" at a "near-by drug store," but we bring them in by sending the news to them by little Messengers of Push.

The Royal Road to Health

Is in using only the best Medicines when you are sick. Our Drugs are Pure and unadulterated, our Stock is Complete, our Prices are right.

Prescriptions,

And Medicines are carefully and skilfully prepared. You are invited to come to our store when you need anything.

J. Hicks Bunting,

Graduate in Pharmacy and Registered Druggist,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

my 8 tf Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1895

HOW OUR MILLIONS GO.

Diversified farming has made considerable progress in the South within the past few years, but not as much as it should have made or must make before the farmers of the South get upon solid ground. The surprising thing to people who give any attention to this subject is that it should have taken so long for Southern farmers to discover or be convinced that this was the true course for them to pursue and that the one-crop system, whatever the one-crop might be, was a ghastly delusion. When they have recovered from this delusion neither they nor any one else will ever understand why they were so long under it, and why it took them so long to recover from raising cotton and tobacco to buy bread and meat and stock feed. They nor any one else will every understand why men of average intelligence in everything else should have shown such superlative folly year after year without discovering that they were working simply for the benefit of some one else.

It was a common saying in antebellum days that "cotton planters raised cotton to buy niggers, and bought niggers to raise cotton," and since the war the majority of them have been raising cotton to buy supplies, and buying supplies to raise cotton. Thus it has been going for years, and this is one of the reasons why Southern farmers are poor and on the ragged edge for money, as so many of them are.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of our planters raised their own provisions and stock feed last year they were by far the smaller number and millions of dollars yet go out for food supplies which could be and should be grown upon our own farms. To get some idea of the amount thus spent, the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* sent inquiries to a number of distributing points in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Alabama (but a few points in each of these States and not a respectable fraction of such points throughout the South) and from the replies received learned that there were shipped to these few places from the West $9,928,223 worth of meats and lard; $4,816,000 of stock feed—corn, oats, hay, &c., and $6,975,000 worth of breadstuffs—flour, wheat, corn-meal, &c., making an aggregate of $21,719,223 for ten distributing points in six States. There are scores of such distributing points including cities with many thousands of people, such as New Orleans with 250,000 and Atlanta with about 100,000, but from these few named some idea may be formed of the grand aggregate sent last year to pay for food supplies, a large part of which went to feed people and stock on Southern farms. It is estimated that this aggregate approximates $100,000,000.

A remarkable thing about this is that there is not a State into which these supplies have been sent that could not have raised everything in abundance brought from the West and some of them for less money than the Western farmer can raise them. No finer wheat is grown anywhere in the world than can be grown in the middle tier of the Southern States, and the corn grown in these States is proverbially fine, as far superior to the coarse, oily corn of the West as the pecan is to the acorn. The pork fattened on the mast of the forest and on this corn is far superior to the bulky, greasy meat that is imported and yet our farmers slave themselves to raise some "money crop" and spend a large portion of it to pay for things with which the Western farmer and the Western butcher supply them. This would be ridiculous if it wasn't too serious to make light of.

Suppose a man who cultivated a hundred-acre cotton plantation, in addition to his help hired his horses and mules instead of buying them (or raising them, which would be much more sensible,) wouldn't his neighbors conclude that there was a screw loose in his head? But that would be about as sensible as buying feed for the stock which help to make the crop, when that feed could be made much more cheaply than it can be bought. If we add to the amount spent for feed the amount annually spent for horses and mules, every one of which could be raised by our own farmers, there would be another big sum to be added to the $100,000,000 spent for food supplies.

If this bill had to be paid in six-cent cotton it would take in the neighborhood of 3,400,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or about one-third of last year's crop, that much cotton practically given away. Southern farmers need never expect to prosper with such a drain as that upon them whatever the price of cotton or tobacco may be.

MINOR MENION.

We have had a striking illustration within the past few weeks of the power of Trusts and how much the people are at their mercy, for they have been operating not on the luxuries, the things that are used by the few and the rich, but on the necessaries of life, the things that are used by all. These operations began when the Standard Oil Company boomed oil and ran crude oil up from about ninety-five cents a barrel to about two dollars and a half, which gave it an excuse for adding five or six cents a gallon to the refined oil it sold, by which operation it is said it cleared about $50,000,000, and then it knocked the bottom out of the boom, and let oil drop to about where it started from. The reason assigned (they always give reasons for these grabs) was the falling off in production, but we haven't seen any account of much increase in production between the time the boom was started and the time when the bottom fell out, and it is reasonable to suppose that the decreased production reason was a fake. Then the beef combine tried its hand, and ran beef up so high that people of ordinary means had to quit eating it. That re-acted on the combine and prevented it from raking in as big a pile as it calculated on. The reason for this, too, was the falling off in the number of beef cattle, a discovery that they don't seem to have made until they got their packing houses stocked with beef. Following their example the Leather Trust gave leather a boost, and the result is that every one who wears shoes pays more for them now than they did a few weeks ago. Right on the heels of these the flour manipulators took a whack at wheat, and ran flour up about fifty cents a barrel. But in all these operations, while the public was bled, the producer of oil, the raiser of cattle and the grower of wheat didn't profit a dollar by it.

***

The McKinleyites declare that the protective duties in our new tariff are too low to protect our home manufacturers against foreign competition, and yet under it there has been a great increase of business in our manufactories for home consumption, and also a marked increase in our exports of manufactured goods, amounting to nearly $5,000,000 for the quarter ending March 31st over the corresponding period of last year. We are making large gains in out exports to the South American and Central American countries, and our manufacturers are going even into free trade England and competing in some lines of goods with the manufacturers there. This is notably the case in shoes, which are finding large sales in England, and in carpets, of which England had until the past year almost undisputed sway. In 1883 our manufacturers shipped 18,631 yards of ingrain carpet to Europe; in 1894 they shipped 287,188 yards, which sold for $250,006, or 87 cents per yard. It is doubtful if the same quality of carpet could be bought in this country at that price. These goods are sold not only in England, but in France, Germany and in other countries where wages are low. This is the "pauper labor" against which the protectionists declared our workmen must be protected to keep them from starving. With this start the indications are that the new tariff is panning out pretty well, and that after it has had a fair show we will not hear so much about "protection for protection's sake."

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There is a good deal of hard sense in the following, which we clip from the Chicago *Record*, a paper independent in its politics:

"The fact is the monetary situation is too serious to be made the subject of ridicule by either faction, and the arguments for or against either the single gold standard or free silver coinage lose all weight when the newspapers giving them devote their most prominent pages to the caricatures which insult the very persons their arguments are designated to influence. It is exceedingly difficult to convince a man by appeals to his reason, judgment or patriotism when he is being sneered at as an ignoramus."

This is particularly appropriate for the consideration of Democrats who differ on the silver question and imagine that they are strengthening the side they espouse by bandying epithets at those who differ from them. This is a question in which not only the people as a whole are interested, but every individual however exalted or however humble his position may be, whether he be the possessor of millions or earn his daily bread in the sweat of his face, and it should be discussed dispassionately and with an honest purpose to arrive at the best solution as to what would be best not for this or for that class, nor for the few, but for the people as a whole, and "silver-crank" or "gold-bug" logic will not do that.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Europe does not for a moment insinuate that Japan is not the victor, but she insists just the same in having a word or two to say about the spoils.—*Wash. Star, Ind.*

—— The fact that Great Britain's dignity when damaged by a small Republic is valued at $75,000 is no reason for thinking that it is worth that much when injured by a nation of Great Britain's size.—*Chicago Record, Ind.*

The Delaware Legislature has fixed on Thursday next for adjournment, and unless the Senatorial deadlock shall be loosed in the meanwhile the outcome will be the appointment of a Democrat by the Governor—a result which might be politically momentous, in view of the fact that the Senate will be so nearly equally divided between the two main parties.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— How Democratic gold-standard papers can charge Democratic silver coinage papers with being Populists because they are for free silver which was in the Populist platform, while these same gold papers advocated the income tax which was also in the Populist platform, we leave for them to reflect upon. Such stuff is puerile.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

BOOK NOTICES.

In the May number of *McClure's Magazine* the entertainingly written and splendidly illustrated biography of Napoleon is continued, in addition to which, there is a fine list of contents covering many subjects, and well illustrated, "Human Documents;" which presents sketches of prominent personages in this and other conntries is one of the special and instructive features of this publication. Published by S. S. McClure, No. 30 LaFayette Street, New York.

We are in receipt of an interesting story entitled "Under the Man-Fig," by M. E. Davis, author of several popular stories, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. It is a book of 323 pages, printed in large clear type, neatly and substantially bound, in cloth; price $1.25.

The reader will find in *The Eclectic Magazine* for May, a splendid selection of articles from the leading European periodicals, each presenting interesting features, and the list condensing within small space the cream of all. Published by E. R. Pelton, 144 Eighth street, New York.

The physician and medical student will find the May number of *The North Carolina Medical Journal* a valuable one, presenting an interesting list of contributed and editorial papers. Edited by Robert D. Jewett, M. D., Wilmington, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Jacksonville *Times*: Mr. R. R. Midgett, a highly respected resident of Sneads Ferry, died at his home last Saturday from pneumonia. Deceased was about 45 years of age.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: John B. Hussey, of Washington, D. C., private secretary of Senator Marion Butler, to-day brought suit against the *News and Observer* for criminal libel.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Farmers come into town these days with a cheerful countenance and happiness depicted on every feature. They say there will be an abundance of fruit—not the largest crop ever known, for a number of trees were killed last year by the freeze, but all that are living are loaded with all they can stand.

— Charlotte *News*: It is only within the past two years that the wild strawberry crop has been attracting any sort of attention. Lately, the wild berry in this section, by some freak of nature, has not only become wonderfully abundant, but the berries have improved in size and flavor until they almost rival the cultivated berry. The crop this year will be tremendous, as the fields are covered with berry laden plants.

— Windsor *Ledger*: The trial of of John E. Lassiter for the murder of his wife Aramenia, was called Thursday morning of this week in the court house. After a long and exhaustive examination of the witnesses for the prosecution the Solicitor asked to be allowed to submit to a verdict of not guilty, as there was not enough evidence to convict, John E. Lassiter walked forth a free man. There were no witnesses for the defence introduced.

— Newbern *Journal*: The depot and repair yard of the river and harbor improvements for this section is being moved from Washington, N. C., to Newbern. It is being moved to Newbern on account of this point being more central. This yard is the headquarters for all the steamers, snag-boats and dredges belonging to the Government operating in the district from Hatteras to New river. The boats are repaired and new boats built at the yard. A portion of Moore & Brady's Union Point property has been rented for this purpose, and the U. S. steamer "General Thom" has gone to Washington after a load of U. S. R. and H. property. A snag-boat is to be built at once, and others would be built speedily. Whatever work is done will mean that much more work in Newbern, and moreover it will mean increased trade for Newbern, as it will cause nearly all the supplies to be purchased here.

TWINKLINGS.

— Weeks—Well, how are things over in Boston? Have they named any new pie "Aristotle" yet?

Wentman—No-o. But I heard a man there ask for Plato soup.—*Exchange.*

— "Senator Sorghum boasts that he began at the bottom of the ladder," remarked one citizen.

"So he did," replied the other, "and worked his way down."—*Wash. Star.*

— Wife—I wonder where Mr. and Mrs. Hyflier will put all the people they've invited in that little flat.

Hubbie—Well, if Hyflier had his way he'd put 'em all under the table.—*Life.*

— "I'm pleased to see you are better, dear. What was it—influenza?"

"Influenza! Why, no, dear. I had influenza when it first came out, when Lady Blakeborough and that set had it."—*Tit-Bits.*

— "Bilkin modestly declares he owes the immense fortune he has accumulated all to others."

"Yes; the money was made chiefly by Bilkin's failures in business."—*Buffalo Courier*

— Agnes—I think Mr. Slowe is horrid! He asked me for a kiss the other evening, and of course I said no.

Gladys—What did he do then?

Agnes—That's just it. He didn't do anything.—*Yale Record.*

ANIMALS IN EFFIGY.

THE FAMOUS COLLECTION OWNED BY THE SMITHSONIAN.

How Casts Are Made of Rare and Bulky Animals—Proof That the Whale Could Have Held Jonah—Of Value to Students and Historians.

Strewn along for a distance of 50 yards in the rear of the Smithsonian institution are blocks of plaster of paris of every imaginable shape, some of large size and others fitted together as if to form boxes. For the most part they look like the refuse of a workshop. Here and there one fragment or another is seen to resemble a part of a fish or other animal, perhaps a tail, or a head with a pair of fore flippers. A big slab bears the impression of a snake, as if the creature, having buried itself in mud for the winter, had waked from its torpid state and crawled away. Other objects yet more strange are faces and various parts of human bodies apparently fossilized.

These odd looking things are molds. The Smithsonian institution has been collecting them for 80 years past, and some of them have cost a great deal of money. Quite a number have been fetched all the way from Alaska, representing various animals peculiar to the regions of the frozen north. If a queer reptile or fish is found anywhere, there is nothing better than to make a cast of it in plaster of paris. By this means its shape is copied to perfection, and that is a great help for museum purposes. When, a few years ago, a whale was stranded on the New England coast, Dr. Palmer, taxidermist of the Smithsonian institution, was sent to make a copy of it in papier mache. This he did—that is to say, he made a mold of the cetacean in plaster, of which he took several barrels full with him, and the papier mache cast was produced afterward in Washington.

Only one-half of the whale was cast, however, representing what might be termed the port side of the animal. This is now hung up in the National museum. On one side it shows the outside of the creature and from the other side the inside. It was a clergyman who on a certain occasion not long ago was steering some members of his flock through the building, and, pausing in front of the whale, remarked, pointing to the capacious interior of the great marine mammal:

"You see, my dear friends, that there was plenty of room for Jonah!"

In such ways the Smithsonian institution has collected molds and made casts of a great variety of animals, often sending long distances to get them. Of reptiles alone it has secured several hundreds, each representing a typical species, while the fishes run up to 1,200 and upward. From each plaster mold about 50 casts may be made, if desired. This facility of multiplication is utilized to a considerable extent in another branch of the work not relating to animals at all. To schools and to museums all over the world the Smithsonian institution sends sets of typical aboriginal implements of America. These are valuable for purposes of study. A mold from an actual stone ax will furnish 50 facsimiles, which only have to be painted in order to look exactly like the original. If more are wanted, another mold is easily made.

While it would not be easy to ship a whale or a walrus to the Smithsonian institution, smaller animals are readily transported. Nearly all of the creatures of which these molds are made are sent to this city for that purpose. When practicable, two living specimens are forwarded. One serves for the mold. The other is a model for the artist. Before going further it should be explained that the casts are intended to represent the animals themselves in the museum, and they must be as lifelike as possible. They are painted by men who are skilled in this branch of art.

Before making a mold from a snake the animal, if alive, receives a dose of chloroform. It may or may not recover. There have been instances where serpents have got over the effects of the chloroform two or three times in succession, only to be subjected to further doses and made to serve again and again. Perhaps an anæsthetized ophidian will be coiled gracefully about the branch of a tree, and the mold will be taken from branch and snake together, to be subsequently painted, of course. Or, if it were a rattlesnake, it would probably be coiled in a spiral, as if ready to strike. In the west wing of the Smithsonian institution is a beautiful exhibit of the rattlesnakes of the United States. They look as if alive, though only casts, so well are they painted, with surroundings of herbage, etc., to counterfeit nature.

It is the same way with reptiles of other kinds. There are ever so many queer species of lizards in this country, particularly in the western deserts. The horned toad is one of these, not being in reality a toad at all, though it looks like one. There are the edible lizards of Death valley and others which are able to outrun the fastest race horse. Such creatures as these are easily molded, every scale in their armor being reproduced with wonderful accuracy of detail. With land mammals it is different, for a cast of a creature with a fur coat can hardly be made to look like life. Nevertheless Dr. Palmer's collection includes casts of portions of many land mammals. For example, hanging on the wall of his studio in the rear of the Smithsonian institution is a plaster head of a tapir, taken direct from the animal. When he has occasion to stuff a tapir, he will not be obliged to guess at the measurements of that part of the beast. Close by is a cast from the head of a sea lion that was killed in the Pacific. Another cast is from the tongue of a bear. Some day the taxidermist will desire to set up a stuffed bear with its mouth open, and there will be a tongue ready. There is also a calf's head which is very lifelike, though it would not make good soup.—Washington Star.

In Prohibition Maine.

A Journal reporter had a curious experience at a Franklin county hotel a few nights ago. He arrived at the place after a long stage trip in the night. Every one was asleep but the clerk, and he took the lamp and led the way up stairs. After trying vainly to get into one room and after much rattling of the keys in the lock he suddenly recollected that the new cook had been located there earlier in the evening. The door of the next room was securely locked, and there was no key. The proprietor was called from his slumbers, but he couldn't appear to locate the key. Then the clerk remembered a box of misfits, and after a series of experiments on the lock got the door open. As he bade us good night and wiped his perspiring brow he said apologetically: "I hope you will excuse me for keeping you waiting so long. But you see I tend bar here, and I'm so busy that I don't find much time to keep posted on the rooms."—Lewiston Journal.

Stanley J. Weyman.

Stanley J. Weyman, the novelist, practiced in London as a barrister for about ten years and with fair success. He never really liked his profession, however, and was a poor speaker. Mr. Weyman writes slowly. He considers a thousand words a day sufficient. He hunts once a week during the season, is an unmarried man and lives with his mother and sister.

WHY THE MAMMOTHS FROZE.

Howorth's Theory With Regard to the Remains Found In Siberia.

In Howorth's book, entitled "The Mammoth and the Flood," the author advances a unique theory with regard to the remains of the mammoth, or hairy elephant, which is found in such immense numbers in Siberia. These creatures were so plentiful at one time in that country that ivory hunters found it more profitable to go there in search of that valuable article than to South Africa, where elephants are supposed to be as numerous as boodlers in New York city. Howorth says that they are invariably found under conditions which make it certain that they could not have lived unless the surroundings and climate had been entirely different from those existing at present. The remains of plants upon which they fed and the southern contemporary shells which are also frequently found with the remains point to a sudden and wonderful change of climatic conditions.

If Professor Howorth's argument is to be given any weight, the Siberian plateau is one of the most recent features in the known physical geography of the world. He figures that the plateau was suddenly raised to its present height, and that, prior to its sudden elevation, it was a warm stretch of lowland furnishing pasturage to thousands of mammoth brutes. The rapid elevation, according to his deductions, suddenly congealed the waters and froze the gigantic animal bodies through and through, thus preserving them intact until the present day. He says that unless these animals had been frozen immediately after death they would certainly have decayed and disappeared.

In some places, far to the east in Siberia, as well as in the mountainous regions of Alaska on our continent, the remains of the mammoth and other great extinct animals have been found at a height of 17,000 feet above sea level. Howorth and Falcony both declare this to be incompatible with their mode of life.—St. Louis Republic.

CONFIDENCES OF CLIENTS.

A Noted English Precedent Which Stamps Them as Inviolable.

"The matter of confidences between counsel and client is one of great interest and importance," said a well known jurist and ex-judge the other day.

"As to the duty of a lawyer on the trial of a case where he has been informed by his client that he is guilty, the best and most controlling example is that of Charles James Phillips, the eminent British barrister who in many directions was rated in his time as second only to Lord Erskine.

"He was defending Courvoisier, who was indicted for the murder of Lord Russell. During the trial, on the examination of a very important witness for the people, the accused was much overcome, and in the intensity of his emotion communicated either to Mr. Phillips or to his solicitor the fact that he was guilty of the crime.

"Mr. Phillips immediately asked for an adjournment of the case and for a consultation with the judges. The consultation was granted, and Mr. Phillips stated to the bench that the accused had confessed his guilt and requested the judges to point out to him his path of duty. The judges, after deliberation, stated that he would have a perfect right to make such legal and logical deductions from the evidence as he thought tended to the exculpation of the accused, but it would be unprofessional to state to the jury any personal belief of his innocence.

"In his argument to the jury Mr. Phillips, carried away by his emotions and imagination, did state to the jury his own personal belief in the innocence of his client, and this statement of his occasioned much criticism afterward."—New York Herald.

A Distinction With a Difference.

The young man had failed in securing the girl as his own for life, owing principally to the violent opposition of her paternal ancestor, and a friend of his was consoling him on his loss.

"By George," he said, "I don't see what you wanted to marry that girl for."

"That's because you don't know her."

"I know her father."

"But I wasn't marrying him."

"Perhaps not, but you would have to become a member of the family."

"I could have stood that for the girl's sake."

"Well, I couldn't. Why, I had some dealings with him in a business way, and I found that he was a regular robber."

The disappointed lover sighed profoundly.

"I don't know but that you may be pretty near right on the old man," he said. "I had some dealings with him and found him a free booter."—Detroit Free Press.

Ella Wheeler's Little Joke.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has among her collection of photographs one which she always hands to visitors to her pleasant "flat" without any explanation. It is a picture of a man with his back turned, and so his face partially concealed, kissing a woman who is evidently herself. If the visitor does not make any comment, Mrs. Wilcox asks, "Why don't you exclaim, 'But who is the man?' Most people do. It is my husband, of course, but I like to surprise my acquaintances by not telling them that at first." Any one who knows the ardent affection existing between the poetess of passion and Mr. Wilcox would not be at all afraid that the kisser was not he, so long as the kissee was his wife.—Philadelphia Press.

Practical.

"My dear, I thought we were going to practice economy for a time?"

Wife—So we are, dear. I went down and countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit and bought a bonnet that cost only half the amount.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Aristotle was said to have remembered "the names of all animals, fish and insects."

Lord Bacon paid £3 7s. for his judge's wig. The box was extra. It cost a shilling.

Itching, burning, scaly and crusty scalps of infants cleansed and healed, and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. J. H. HARDIN, J. H. BUNTING. †

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

This is It

Cottolene is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing and economical. It is so good that it is taking the place of all other shortenings. Be sure and get the genuine with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

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Hither and Yon.

"Hither and yon," inveighed against as a Yankee importation, is simply a form of "hither and yont," a good classical Scotch expression and a most useful one, signifying "here and there and everywhere," or "all over the place." It is thus defined in Jamieson:

"Hither and yont, topsy turvy, in a state of disorder. S. yont signifies beyond, hither and yon, A. Bor., here and there. 'Noo that they're hither and yont frae ane anither it behooves a' that wish them weel to tak tent that a breach is no' opened that canna be giggit up.' (Sir A. Wylie, 2, 20.) "This, I observe, is an A.-s. phrase, hider and yeond, huc atque illuc, hither and thither (Bed. 5, 13)."

Skeat does not give it, but Halliwell, who deals with English provincial dialects, gives "hither and yon, here and there."—Notes and Queries.

Tricked.

A magistrate who prided himself on his sense of justice was called to estimate the damages which a cow had done in a garden. He viewed the premises and gave liberal damages, whereupon he was introduced to the marauding cow, which turned out to be his own, whereat the conscientious magistrate was enraged.—London Globe.

"Those Evening Bells," one of Moore's most popular songs, was suggested by a melody entitled "The Bells of St. Petersburg."

Better.

"I should have you know, sir, that I am a Londoner, as I was born in London."

"But I, sir, was born in Cork, and I am a Corker!"—Boston Globe.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	6
Standard	7¼	@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ℔	8½	@	10
Shoulders ℔		@	8½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔	7	@	7¼
Shoulders ℔	6¼	@	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔	....	@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	60
Virginia Meal	55	@	60
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔			
Laguyra	27	@	28
Rio	20	@	23
	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18½	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔	5	@	10
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Western, low grade	3 00	@	3 50
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
" Straight	3 25	@	3 75
Second Patent	3 50	@	4 00
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 90
" " Family	3 25	@	3 75
GLUE—℔	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	57½	@	
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	62½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	62½
Oats, from store		@	44
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas	85	@	1 00
HIDES, ℔			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	...	@	3½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔			
Northern	5½	@	9
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	25
" " " in bbls	....	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	....	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 00	@	1 10
PORK, ℔ barrel			
City Mess		@	15 50
Rum		@	15 00
Prime		@	15 00
ROPE, ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American	....	@	65
n 125-℔ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅝
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4½
ExtraC, Golden		@	4⅜
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔—Northern	3¼	@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry			
RICE Carolina ℔	4	@	5
[illegible] Upland	60	@	70
[illegible] lowland	1 00	@	1 15
RAGS ℔ [illegible]	....	@	1¼
City	....	@	1
POTATOES, ℔ [illegible]			
Sweet	30		50
Irish, ℔ barrel	2 75	@	3 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Opened dull at 26¼ cents per gallon. Sales later at 26¼c.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and $2 25 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	3⅞	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅛	" "
Low Middling	6 3-16	" "
Middling	6¼	" "
Good Middling	6 9-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	4	bales
Spirits Turpentine	33	casks
Rosin	38	bbls
Tar	41	bbls
Crude Turpentine	17	bbls

MARINE.

Port Almanac—May 9.

Sun Rises	5.00 A M
Sun Sets	6.53 P M
Day's Length	13 h 49 m
High Water at Southport	7.21 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9.08 A M

ARRIVED.

Stmr W T Daggett, Ward, Point Caswell, master.

CLEARED.

Swd barque Eulalia, Utbult, London, England, Paterson, Downing & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

LONDON—Swd barque Eulalia—4,760 bbls rosin.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 8—Evening—Money on call was easy at 1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., and closing offered at 1½@2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼ for sixty days and 488¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¼@486¾. Government bonds strong; United States coupon fours 112¾; United States twos 97. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds active.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 7—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 1-16c; middling uplands 6 13-16c.

Futures closed quiet, steady; sales of 38,000 bales as follows; May 6.61c; June 6.52c; July 6.55c; August 6.63c; September 6.66c; October 6.71c; November 6.75c; December 6.80c; January 6.85c; February 6.90c; March 6.95c.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 1,211 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,840 bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; forwarded —— bales; sales 4,706 bales, sales to spinners 776 bales; stock (actual) 235,949 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,199 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,534 bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; stock 630,896 bales

Total so far this week—Net receipts 29,995 bales; exports to Great Britain 22,820 bales; to France 1,034 bales; to the Continent 15,879 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,722,302 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,165,398 bales; exports to France 750,498 bales; exports to the Continent 2,253,910 bales.

Flour was quiet and steady at prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 30@$2 75; fair to fancy grades $2 85@3 25; patents $3 40@3 75; Minnesota clear $2 75@3 15; do. patents $3 50@4 40; low extras $2 30@2 75; city mills $3 55@3 65; Southern flour dull but steady; ommon to fair extra $2 25@3 10; good to choice do. $3 20@3 70. Wheat dull and lower with options, closing firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 65¾@66c; afloat 67¼@67½c; options were less active and irregular and closed weak at ⅜@⅝c decline; No. 2 red May 65⅞; June 66⅜c; July 66⅞; August 67½; September 67⅞; December 69⅜c. Corn firm, moderately active; No. 2 at elevator 57¾@58; afloat 58⅜@59c; ungraded mixed 55@55¾; steamer mixed 55¼@56½c; options were more active and irregular with the West, closing firm at ½c over yesterday; May 55⅜c; July 55½; September 55⅜c. Oats dull but steady; options dull and easier; May 32⅝; June 32⅜c; July 33c; spot—No. 2, 32⅝@32¾; No. 2 white 37c; mixed Western 32½@34. Hay firm; shipping 55@60c; good to choice 75@80. Wool firm; moderately active; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@33. Beef steady, quiet; family $11 00@13 00; extra mess $8 50@9 00; beef hams dull and firm at $19 50; tierced beef unchanged, firm; city extra India mess $18 00@20 00. Cut meats—market dull and depressed; pickled bellies 6½c; pickled shoulders 5½c; pickled hams 9@9½c; middles dull and nominal. Lard quiet and firmer; Western steam $6 82½; city $6 12½; May $6 80, nominal; July $6 97, nominal; refined lard quiet; Continent $7 10; South America $7 55; compound $5 00@5 25. Pork active and steady; mess $13 25@13 75. Butter—choice about steady; State dairy 8@17c; do. creamery new 18c; Western dairy 7½@12c. Cotton seed oil quieter and firm; crude 24@24½; yellow prime 27½. Petroleum nominal; refined in New York $7 75; Philadelphia $7 95; do. in bulk $5 45@5 50. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses steady and unchanged. Peanuts steady. Coffee dull and 10 points to 5 down; May $14 25@14 35; June $14 10@14 20; December $14 40@14 45. spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7, $16 25. Sugar—raw firm; fairly active; fair refining 2⅝@3; refined firm and fairly active; off A 4⅛@4¾c; standard A 4 7 16@4⅝c; cut-loaf and crushed 5 1-16@5¼; granulated 4 7-16@4⅝c. Freights to Liverpool easy; cotton per steamer 3 32d; grain per steamer 1⅜d.

CHICAGO, May 8—Cash quotations: Flour was easier, millers showed an inclination to yield some in prices. Wheat—No. 2 spring 65⅜@65⅞c; No. 2 red 61⅜c. Corn—No. 2, 50⅝@50⅞c. Oats—No. 2 28⅞c. Mess pork—per bbl. $12 00@11 12½. Lard, per 100 lbs. $6 20@6 22½. Short ribs, loose—per 100 lbs $6 00@6 05. Dry salted shoulders, boxed—per 100 lbs., $5 37½@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $6 37½@6 55. Whiskey—distillers' finished goods per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening highest lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May 62¼, 62¾, 61¼, 61⅞c; July, 62⅞@63¼, 63⅝@63¼, 62⅛@62⅝, 62½; September 63⅞@63⅝, 63⅛, 62⅝, 62⅝@62½. Corn—No. 2 May 50⅝, 51, 50¼, 50⅜c; July 50⅞@51, 51½, 50⅝, 50⅜c; September 51⅛@51¼, 51⅞@52, 50⅞, 50⅞@51 Oats—No. 2 May 28¼, 28⅜, 28¼, 28⅜; June 28⅞@29, 29, 28⅜, 28⅞c; July 28⅝@28⅞, 28⅞, 28⅜, 28½. Pork, per bbl, July $11 97½, 12 20, 11 97½, 12 17½; September $12 17½, 12 37½, 12 17½, 12 17½. Lard, per 100 lbs, July $6 67½, 6 70, 6 65, 6 67½; September $6 82½, 6 85, 6 80, 6 82½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—July $6 07½, 6 12½, 6 07½, 6 12½; September $6 22½, 6 27½, 6 27½, 6 27.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and easy, spot and May 66¼@66⅜c; June 66½c asked; July 66@66¼c; August 66c asked; steamer No. 2 red 63¾@64c; Southern wheat by sample 68@70c; do on grade 66@69c. Corn firmer; mixed spot 55½@55⅝c; May 55¼@55½c July 55⅝@55⅞c; August 55½c bid; steamer mixed 54c bid; Southern white corn 55@56c; do yellow 56½@57c. Oats very firm; No. 2 white Western 37@37½c; No. 2 mixed do 33½@34c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

May 8.—Galveston, steady at 6⅛c—net receipts 1,535 bales, Norfolk, dull at 6 5 16—net receipts 114 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅜c—net receipts —— bales; Boston, quiet at 6 13-16c—net receipts 762 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6¼c—net receipts 4 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 7 1-16c—net receipts 101 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6 5-16—net receipts 461 bales; New Orleans, steady at 6 3 16c—net receipts 1,140 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6⅛—net receipts 7 bales; Memphis, quiet at 6⅛—net receipts 122 bales; Augusta, quiet at 6⅝c—net receipts 109 bales; Charleston, quiet and steady at 6⅛c—net receipts 75 bales.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—12.30—Cotton, quiet; prices easy; American middling 39-16d. Sales 8,000 bales. of which 7,500 bales were American, speculation and exports 500 bales Receipts 9,000 bales, of which 8,900 were American. Futures opened easy; demand poor. American middling (l. m. c.) May and June 3 32-64d; June and July 3 33-64d; July and August 3 34-64d; August and September 3 35-64d; September and October 3 37-64d; December and January 3 39-64d. Futures quiet.

Tenders of cotton for delivery today 1,800 bales new dockets, and 100 bales old dockets.

4 P M—Cotton; American middling (l. m. c) May 3 33-64@3 34-64d; May and June 3 33-64@3 34-64d; June and July 3 34-64d; July and August 3 35-64@3 36-64d; August and September 3 36-64@3 37-64d; September and October 3 37-64@3 38-64d; October and November 3 38-64@3 39-64d; November and December 3 39-64@3 40-64d, bid; December and January 3 40-64@3 41-64d; January and February 3 41-64@3 42-64d; February and March 3 42-64@3 43-64d. Futures closed steady.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 9, 1895.

BARQUES.

Libertas (Ger), 519 tons, Publow E Peschau & Co.
Alborga (Nor), Kjustvedt, Heide & Co.
Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arndt, E Peschau & Co.

BRIGS.

Richard T Green, — tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Caroline Gray, 311 toons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Arcadia, 386 tons, Fisher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Boniform (Br), 167 tons, Potter, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Turban (Br), 167 tons, Bulford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
John H Cross, 385 tons, Grover, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

This Week

—AT—

JOHNSON & FORE

No. 111 Market St.,

New Lines of

Dress Goods

Elegant and Stylish

SILKS,

The Latest

MILLINERY,

Beautiful Hats,

Just in by express.

Beautiful Flowers,

Colgate's Toilet Soaps And Perfumery.

Our Lining Department includes everything needed by dressmakers.

Imperial Pinned Paper Patterns Are unequalled.

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For Rent.

The Hewlett place, at Ocean View. Nine rooms and a bar or sample rooms. House and bar rented separately, if desired.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate agent.

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Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." Alex. Robertson, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is **Dr. Samuel Pitcher's** prescription for **Infants and Children.** It contains **neither Opium, Morphine** nor other **Narcotic** substance. It is a harmless substitute for **Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups,** and Castor Oil. **It is pleasant. Its** guarantee is **thirty years'** use by millions of Mothers. **Castoria is the** Children's Panacea—the **Mother's** Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

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A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The **Lumberman** needs it in case of accident.

The **Housewife** needs it for general family use.

The **Canaler** needs it for his teams and his men.

The **Mechanic** needs it always on his work bench.

The **Miner** needs it in case of emergency.

The **Pioneer** needs it—can't get along without it.

The **Farmer** needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The **Steamboat man or the Boatman** needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The **Horse-fancier** needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The **Stock-grower** needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The **Railroad man** needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The **Backwoodsman** needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The **Merchant** needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

CROSSED.

[To a girl at a distance.]

Why must you go four thousand miles away?
It throws our correspondence out of gear.
I cannot cable to you ev'ry day.
It's much too public, and it's rather dear.
You write for sympathy—I sympathise.
You get my answer ten days after date,
And then, with spirits sky high, you despise
My poor attempts your sorrow to abate
Meanwhile to my hilarious last but one
Here comes your late but similar reply.
But now my turn at dumps has just begun.
I can't enjoy your triumphs while I sigh.
And so our moods go seesaw—up and down.
Our letters cross perversely, cold or fond.
There's only one redress—come back to town,
And then we'll meet and cease to correspond.
—Punch.

TWO COMEDIANS.

That evening Bloncourt, the son, was to make his first appearance on the stage in "Chatterton." The piece, which, though not forgotten, had dropped out of sight and for some years had filled a narrower sphere in the quiet appreciation of home reading, now excited, on its first night, almost the interest that a great novelty might. Those who were familiar with it without having seen it played were curious to assist at its interpretation—a process in which certain beauties of a work, especially the most subtle points, disappear, are scattered, volatilized, as one may say, in the heat of the footlights, while others burst unexpectedly into view through the medium of voice and gesture.

Those who had been present at former performances of the piece were happy to bring back again two hours of their youth and to glow once more with the warmth of their first artistic emotion. In a word, the old play, reappearing as it did in the midst of the commonplace trivialities of the day, rejuvenated the whole audience and aroused it to enthusiasm.

It must be admitted that it would be impossible to conceive of a more perfect Chatterton than young Bloncourt made. Son and grandson of comedians, the youth had the blood of a true artist in his veins, and he was evidently bent on proving it to us that evening.

In the tumult and excitement of the applause, in the midst of the hundreds of pairs of eyes and hands that were exclusively concerning themselves with the stage, I caught a glimpse from time to time of a handsome face which looked out, pale and set, from the darkness at the back of the house. It was Bloncourt, the father, who had come to be present at the triumph of his son. Evidently deeply moved, he frequently changed his place and appeared in all the different parts of the theater, sometimes in the midst of the brilliant display in the boxes and at other moments was almost lost in the crowded galleries. It was as though he wished to measure on every side this splendid success, in which he also had a share. The audience recognized him and pointed him out to each other. "Look at Papa Bloncourt. Isn't he happy tonight, though!" And some of them while applauding turned in his direction, as though to include the great artist in the triumph of his child and pupil.

It is a fact that no fame is so short lived as that of a comedian. Once he drops out of the public gaze it is all over with him. No one gives him a further thought. His is the fate of the spoken word, which, however beautiful, is carried off in air; of the musical chord that vanishes as soon as the notes are struck. But in this case, thanks to his son, Bloncourt could escape the terrible destiny that awaits comedians. He was welcoming a new glory which was rising at the fading of his own and would merge his artistic career in another full of hope and promise. So the poor man's emotion was deep and strong. I could see that his lips occasionally trembled, and his limbs twitched with nervousness. Between each act he roamed about in the lobbies, drawing near the different groups to overhear what was being said, and when hand clasps and felicitations were pressed upon him he blushed and shrank away with the awkwardness and embarrassment of a diffident youth.

Passing close by him at one of these moments, I could not restrain the sympathetic impulse which drew me toward this deep, silent joy. "You ought to be a very happy man," I said, shaking his hand. "It's an immense success."

The hand I took in mine was cold and moist, and it drew itself sharply, almost angrily, away. Its possessor smiled grimly as he looked at me.

"So you compliment, too, do you? Isn't there a single soul to understand what I am suffering? Ah, come. I am suffocating. Let us get out of here." And he dragged me with him out into the street. An icy wind was whistling round the corners, but the old comedian did not appear to notice its rigor.

"Ah, that is good, good!" he exclaimed, drinking in the cold air with delight. "I thought I should go crazy inside there. For two hours I have endured their applauding and their stupid congratulations, which are a mockery to me. You are astonished that I say this to you? Well, it is so. I am jealous. I am jealous of my own child—fairly green with envy of him. That is a frightful thing to say, isn't it? But why did he take my part away from me? It was mine. I was to have played it. It is exactly in my line, and Vigny himself promised it to me. A week before he died he said to me, 'Bloncourt, when they put on "Chatterton" again, I count on you to play it,' and I was waiting with such impatience for them to bring it out. Paris was beginning to forget me in the long period I had been inactive, and I hoped this creation would confer a second youth upon me—a renewal of past successes. I studied hard night and day. Finally I was ready.

"One morning the boy comes running to me and throws his arms around my neck: 'Oh, father, how happy I am! I am going to play Chatterton.' He knew as well as any one the promise that had been made me, but in his joy he had forgotten it. Children are so selfish in their happiness! This one dealt me the blow with a laugh. He told me they had first thought of me for the part, but I was too mature, too marked—ah, there is enough in such a disappointment as that to mark one indeed! I am sure that in five minutes 20 years passed over my head. If the boy had uttered a word of regret or of tenderness, I should simply have said to him: 'Do not play that part. You will kill me,' and I am sure he would not, because, with it all, the child loves me. But pride held me back. We talked of the part. He asked my advice about it. It had been lying on my table for two months. So now we read it together. I gave him my conception of how it ought to be played. From time to time he would break completely away from me and study a line out for himself, and with a surety of insight into the tastes of the public that I no longer possess he would find a point to be made where I saw none at all. Positively one would have to undergo it himself to know what I suffered during that interview, but it was all as nothing to the martyrdom I have endured this evening.

"Oh, I ought not to have come, but I could not stay away. I was irresistibly drawn by curiosity and perhaps—I am ashamed to say it—by the secret hope of surprising among the bravos a regret, a remembrance for me, of hearing some one in the audience say, 'Oh, if the elder Bloncourt were playing that!' But no. I have heard nothing, not a word. They have had all they could do to applaud. But really the boy does not act well. He is actually bad. I certainly thought they were going to hiss when he came on. He can't even walk well. He has no idea of stage deportment. In all that great, thoughtful, complex part has he made a single original effect? No. He has simply thrown himself headlong into it, with all the heedlessness of youth. Impetuosity is made to do duty for talent. For instance, in the great scene with Kitty when Chatterton"—

And here the poor man began to illustrate to me in detail his son's defects, imitating his intonations and his gestures. From the point of view of the science of acting it all struck me as being very profound, very just, and I was surprised to find so many false notes in the harmonious whole that had so pleased me, all of which did not alter the fact that we were interrupted every few moments by the sound of applause, like the pattering of hailstones, that reached us from the auditorium and was intensified in sonority by the quiet, empty street.

"Go on—applaud!" said the unhappy comedian, turning pale at each burst. "Applaud. He is young. To be young, that is everything. I am old. My age is written on my face. Ah, how stupid it all is!" Then in a low voice, as if talking with himself: "What I feel is almost incomprehensible. Here is a boy who has stolen everything away from me—my name and my glory, who has not even waited for me to die to step into my shoes—and in spite of it I cannot help loving him. He is my son, after all. I have nourished him, cared for him, taught him, and when I hear them applaud him I feel a movement of gratified pride in spite of myself. There are some clever touches in the young scamp's work. The mistake was teaching him my own calling. I should have diverted his talents in some other direction. Then I could have been proud of him to my heart's content. I should not have had the grief of seeing my 30 years' successes wiped out by his first day of triumph."

At this moment the crowd commenced to pour out of the theater. A murmur of approbation, an atmosphere of success passed from group to group and by way of the silent streets was going to communicate itself throughout all Paris. The old comedian was leaning against a pillar, his ear strained to catch the commentaries of the last straggling spectators. All at once he gave a spring. "Goodby," he called out to me hurriedly. I tried to hold him back. "Bloncourt, Bloncourt, where are you going?" He turned his face toward me, his eyes glistening with tears. "Where am I going? To hug the boy, parbleu!"—From the French of Alphonse Daudet in Short Stories.

Gravels of the Glacial Age.

Some 10,000 or more years ago the conditions which had brought about the great ice age were beginning to change. The elevated land began to sink, and a higher temperature slowly followed. The long winter was gradually drawing to a close, and the great springtime of the world was beginning to hasten its influence upon an ice covered land. Tons, rather mountains, of ice began to melt, and the water filled the river valleys to overflowing. Gravel, sand and mud were borne along by these raging waters and deposited wherever the conditions were favorable. Ice rafts covered the surface of the flood, bearing rocks and bowlders from more northern lands.

All rivers which had glacial sources were greatly influenced by the final melting. As the southern part of the ice sheet rested over northern Pennsylvania, the Delaware and the Susquehanna were typical rivers of the age. The rocks and gravels which line their banks show how well they have kept the record. In the Delaware valley brick clay and gravel are laid out in beautiful terraces, especially at Stroudsburg and the Water Gap. Here the waters rose some 200 feet, and an artificial dam is supposed to have formed the river into a broad lake. The Indians, it is said, have a curious legend about this flood. They tell us that the "Minsies" were the first race which dwelt here, and the region round about they call "Minisink," meaning that the "waters are gone"—a vague remembrance perhaps of the postglacial floods.—Lippincott's.

Two of a Kind.

Jack—What's an iridescent dream?
Tom—It's an opalescent phantasy.
Jack—And what's that?
Tom—It's what my landlady mostly gets for boarding me.—Detroit Free Press.

AN EXPENSIVE CURL.

The Origin of a Story Attributed to Twenty Handsome Women.

Lady Harriet D'Orsay was really, according to Mr. Sala, in his reminiscences published recently, the heroine of a story which has been told in at least 20 forms of 20 different ladies of fashion. She was presiding at a stall at a vente de charite, or bazaar, held in aid of the fund of some asylum or another, when there came up the Duke of Orleans, son and heir of King Louis Philippe. The duke, after some polite small talk, began to extol the beauty of her hair, and indeed her Henrietta Maria coiffure had never looked glossier or softer than it did this day.

"Oh," said his royal highness, "if I could only possess one of those enchanting ringlets!"

"How much would monseigneur give for one," asked Lady Harriet gravely, "5,000 francs?"

"Five thousand francs!" repeated the duke. "A mere bagatelle!"

"Six thousand francs?"

"Anything so charming a lady chose to ask."

"I will not be extortionate," pursued Lady Harriet. "We will say 5,000."

And then she very composedly produced a dainty little pair of scissors, snipped off the adorable Henrietta Maria ringlet, wrapped it in silver paper and handed it with dignity to the duke. His royal highness looked very straight down his nose, and returning Lady Harriet's salute stalked somewhat gloomily away. But his privy purse duly forwarded the money next day.

Titles For Women.

Until Oscar Wilde burst upon the world as the apostle of æstheticism the family to which he belonged had hardly been heard of in this country. Since then occasional paragraphs have appeared in the papers regarding relatives of the divine Oscar, and now attention has been called to his mother, Lady Wilde, because of a novel movement in which she has taken a leading part. This has for its object the securing from the crown of honorific distinction for women of the same character as those granted to members of the sterner sex. Lady Henry Somerset is also a leader in the movement, and the disinterestedness of these two ladies in this crusade seems to need no affirmation when it is remembered that each is already the possessor of a title. The advocates of the new idea declare that while a man be made a baronet or a knight because of a notable deed done no such honor falls to the lot of women, and they urge that titular honors be conferred equally upon the sexes. When it is pointed out to them that Miss Burdett-Coutts was made a baroness by way of reward for her many public benefactions, the new crusaders retort that the case of the baroness merely proves the rule.—Exchange.

TRANSFERENCE OF THOUGHT.

Telepathy Opens a Great Field For Investigation by Metaphysicians.

No field of investigation so pregnant with interest has been as timidly abandoned to charlatans as the domain of telepathy. Until very recent times it has been almost entirely in the custody of mountebanks, empirics of the worst type, whose claims to consideration rested on cunning, shrewdness and lack of scruple. If we pause to consider that the phenomenon of thought transference both in the waking and sleeping condition was the initial inspiration that evolved the science of metaphysics, we may more nearly appreciate how foolishly workers in the higher spheres of thought have relinquished the keystone of psychology to the most blatant types of quackery.

Telepathy means the transference of thought, feelings, sensations, etc., from one person to another by some means other than the recognized sense perceptions of the recipient. It is the communication between mind and mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses.

The first notable fact in conjunction with this class of cases is that we invariably find a keen, sympathetic bond between the "agent" and "percipient" that is either the result of blood ties, as in the case of relatives and between husband and wife, or it is cultivated intercourse, as between friends, or is the outcome of a joint aspiration found among those who seek a common goal.

That this thought transference has taken place between persons in close sympathy with each other is an admitted fact. The following case is selected from the researches of the Society For Psychical Research, they having verified the embodied facts:

"Mrs. Kenon Bruce started from England to America to join her husband in Nebraska. On board ship shortly after it left Queenstown she fell ill and became delirious. She saw her husband lying dead in the middle of a field, and her agony was excessive. On arriving in New York she received a telegram stating that Mr. Bruce was thrown from a horse and had broken his neck, and this occurred at the very hour when she, thousands of miles away on board ship, said she saw him lying dead in the field, as, in fact, he was at the time."

In this case the elements of collusion and muscle reading are certainly eliminated.—"Travels of Thought" in Boston Herald.

BRADLAUGH'S LECTURE.

The Money He Made and the Easy Life He Was Leading.

I had lectured in Edinburgh in midwinter. The audience was small, the profits microscopical. After paying my bill at the Temperance hotel, where I then staid, I had only a few shillings more than my parliamentary fare to Bolton, where I was next to lecture. I was out of bed at 5 on a freezing morning and could have no breakfast, as the people were not up. I carried my luggage—a big tin box corded round, which then held the books and clothes, and a small black bag—for I could not spare any of my scanty cash for a conveyance or porter.

The train from Edinburgh being delayed by a severe snowstorm, the corresponding parliamentary had left Carlisle long before our arrival. In order to reach Bolton in time for my lecture I had to book by a quick train starting in about three-quarters of an hour, but could only book to Preston, as the increased fare took all my money except 4½ pence. With this small sum I could get no refreshment in the station, but in a little shop in a street outside I got a mug of hot tea and a little hot meat pie.

From Preston I got with great difficulty on to Bolton, handing my black bag to the station master there as security for my fare from Preston until the morning. I arrived in Bolton about 7:45. The lecture commenced at 8, and I, having barely time to run to my lodgings and wash and change, went on the platform cold and hungry. I shall never forget that lecture. It was in an old Unitarian chapel.

We had no gas; the building seemed full of a foggy mist and was imperfectly lit with candles. Everything appeared cold, cheerless and gloomy. The most amusing feature was that an opponent endowed with extra piety and forbearance chose that evening to especially attack me for the money making and easy life I was leading.—Charles Bradlaugh in "A Record of His Life by His Daughter."

Circumstantial.

The Springfield Union tells a story of the late George W. Stearns. He was defending a young fellow for larceny, the evidence against whom was only circumstantial. Stearns urged that circumstantial evidence ought never to convict a man. "Why," said the counsel, "when I was a boy I remember a playmate of mine who, while his parents were absent, went to the pantry and nearly devoured a big custard pie before he thought of the paternal strap. When he did, he looked around for some means of hiding the traces of his guilt. He saw the family cat in the corner, and taking puss by the neck, and carefully smearing her paws with the custard, took the guilty cat out into the back yard and shot her. As the shotgun rang out the boy observed to me with a chuckle, 'There goes one more victim of circumstantial evidence.'" The jury disagreed.

A Cultivated Convict.

Prison Missionary—My friend, are you not repentant for your past misdeeds?

Convict—Repent nawthin! You better go back to school an finish y'r edication.

"My friend, I am thoroughly familiar with the Bible."

"Aw, come off! Just you study up the science of sociology, an you'll find I am simply a product of environment—that's the sort of a hairpin I am."—New York Weekly.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
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They give the best value for the money.
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The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

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The Only Remedy that Cures CATARRH, Colds, Hay Fever, Grippe, Sore Throat, etc.

Nosetine Tablets, 25 cts.
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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

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THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

How Were They Reared and How Was the Material Gathered?

The pyramids of Egypt, for long and to this day included among the world's wonders, are to be regarded as marvelous triumphs of mechanical skill. Of these there are many scattered over the Nile valley, some of brick, some of stone and of varied height. The two largest are in the neighborhood of Cairo. They are and have been for thousands of years the most colossal monuments in the world.

The largest, that of Cheops, in its original state is said to have been 800 feet high and the length of its base on each side the same. It is built of huge stones ranging from 2 to 4 feet in height. It is now rugged and has the character as well as the appearance of a four sided great stairway. The hollows between the steps are believed to have been filled in with white marble, which would shine like snow under the bright Egyptian sun. The pyramid is now much reduced in height, not being more than 500 feet. It is generally admitted that the pyramids were built for tombs and on certain astronomical principles.

There is an inner chamber where the sarcophagus was placed. When a monarch began to reign, he commenced to build his tomb. When he died, his body was placed in the sacred chamber prepared for it, and the opening which led to it was closed. The pyramid was then completed. If the monarch's reign was long, the pyramid was large. If short, the pyramid was small.

How those great structures were reared—how the huge masses were brought together and put in their places—is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered. Of mechanical forces some of the early peoples seem to have had much more knowledge than there is any direct record of.—Chicago Record.

THE WATCHER.

The influence of air and sky
Are side lights from the eternal throne
That fall upon the watchful eye
Of him who, silent, waits alone,
And crown him master of his own.
He knows the beauty of the rose,
The central sun; the farthest star he knows.

The balance of a blade of grass,
The winds that in the meadows run,
Gathering incense as they pass
To offer to the throned sun.
The trembling secret to be won
From every running stream, all these
Are his, yet force him silent to his knees.

The watcher shall possess the earth
In silence, leaping to control
In moments mighty with the birth
Of passion, when the eternal soul
Shall wholly bind him to the whole.
The air and sky, the winds, the rose,
Are his, the earth, yea, God himself he knows.
—P. H. Savage in Youth's Companion.

AN IRISHMAN AND A JEW.

A Business Partnership That Has Been Entirely Satisfactory.

There is an up town business firm one of the members of which is an Irishman and the other a Jew. The Irishman was born in Cork and the Jew in Cracow. They have been in partnership for several years, during which they have built up a flourishing business. The Irishman is beardless; the Jew has a flowing black beard. The Irishman is of the type of Rory O'Moore; the Jew is of the type of Moses.

They are a mutual admiration pair, and each has a solid respect for the other. The Irishman is a rare wit; the Jew is solemn as the Talmud. The Irishman has a fine Corkonian brogue; the native speech of the Jew is the Polish jargon, which he mixes with his English.

The Irishman looks after the firm's finances; the Jew attends to the buying and selling. The Irishman is a strict Catholic and goes to church on Sunday; the Jew is rigorously orthodox and goes to synagogue on Saturday.

The Irishman is "pudgy;" the Jew is lean. They agreed never to talk upon religion, about which they disagree; but, as the one is a bimetallic Democrat and the other a Democratic monometallist, they can always find a subject for friendly argument.

The Irishman is older than the Jew, but the Jew is taller than the Irishman. Both the Irishman and the Jew have large families, and the children of both attend the same school. Most of the offspring of the Irishman are girls, and most of those of the Jew are boys.

The favorite tipple of the Irishman is ale, and that of the Jew is wine. The Irishman is quick tempered; the Jew is slow to wrath. These two business partners, one of them from Cork and the other from Cracow, have carried on their establishment successfully for years in this city, have divided the profits evenly every quarter, have never had a quarrel that lasted more than a minute and have made enough money to raise them above the cares of life. Surely they deserve to grow rich.—New York Sun.

Paper Cables Under Water.

For many purposes paper, next to wire, is an excellent insulation, and it has of late come extensively into use in telephonic and other cables. But it is not generally known that such an insulation has been tried under water. This is, however, the fact, and one such cable is now doing excellent work at the bottom of the Hudson river at New York, right in the track of all the domestic and seabound traffic. Of course the cable is lead covered and otherwise protected, but it depends for its insulation, electrically, on thin spirals of paper around each stranded interior wire. The laying of such a cable in such a place might, a few years ago, have been considered little short of suicidal, but experience has demonstrated the perfect practicability of the scheme. In considering the laying of such cables in such situations the fact is important that a 100 pair, paper insulated, lead covered cable can be bought for 50 cents a foot, while the rubber insulated cable would probably cost not less than $3 per foot, while, figured on the basis of equal electrical effectiveness, the price would be 50 or 100 to 1 in favor of the paper cable, other considerations left out.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Newton abandoned the idea of publishing several of his works for fear of criticism. They were left in manuscript and were published after his death.

A Modern Proposal.

Young de Style—Aw—congwatulate me, my deah fellah. I'm the happiest man outside of Lunnon.

Friend—Eh? Is it about the lovely Miss de Fashion?

Young de Style—That's it. I awsked her to share my twenty thousand a yeah, and she said she would.—New York Weekly.

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica

Not Condensed
Not Revised,
Not Mutilated.

—BUT—

The Great And Only ENCYCLOPÆDIA Britannica.

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The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best Atlas in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a theranus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

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Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The Star Britannica Department,
9 and 11 Princess Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Mortgage Sale.

By Virtue of the provisions of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Thomas H. Johnson and wife Julia H., in the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association, and duly registered on the records of New Hanover county in Book No. 213, pages 299 to 301, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at public auction at the court house door, in the city of Wilmington, for cash, on May 21st, 1895, at 10 o'clock M., the following described property situate in the said city of Wilmington:

Beginning at the southeast intersection of Seventh and Dock streets, runs thence east with the southern line of Dock street 66 feet, thence south parallel with Seventh street 148 feet, thence west paraeel with Dock street 66 feet to the eastern line of Seventh street, thence north with said line of Seventh street 148 feet to the beginning.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr.,
P. B. MANNING,
Attys for Mortgagee.

ap 30 20t including may 21

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.
CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.
CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.
NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

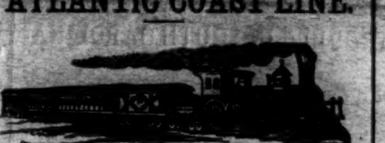
With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



Schedule in Effect April 27, 1895.

Departure from Wilmington—Northbound.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 8.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 pm, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.59 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 p.m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N, C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.25 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m. 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.03 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9.35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Trains lve Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.48 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.40 p m Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m,, Sumter 5.11 p m. Summerton 5 58 p.m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 26 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

Daily Except Sunday.

North Bound 4	North Bound 2	Stations.	South Bound 1	South Bound 3
P M	A M		M	P M
		—Wilmington—		
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv.... Surry street....Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv.. Maysville.......Lv	9 34	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar.. Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

THE Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Makes Loans to Anybody at Minimum Rates

On Any Good Security.

Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking.

Your account solicited.

Capital $125,000 - - - Surplus $30,000

Total Assets $800,000.

J. W. Norwood, President. W. J. Toomer, Cashier.

ap 19 tf

The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.

A. P. LEVY, Manager.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

South Bound Daily No. 1.	Main Line.	North Bound Daily No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 "
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ...... Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv...... Climax Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 00 "
12 18 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Av	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

South Bound Daily No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	North Bound Daily No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 20 "	Lv....... Maxton.. .. Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	8 46 "
4 50 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 05

South Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 15. Mixed.	Factory and Madison Branches.	North Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 16. Mixed.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. .Lv	6 50 a. m
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

North Bound.	No. 16 Mixed. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	10 55 "
Arrive Madison............................	11 15 "

South Bound.	No. 15. Mixed. daily ex su
Leave Madison..............................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro........................	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and Southbound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railrood, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and Southbound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 35	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	9 35	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			10 43	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			12 05	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 39	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO

To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station..................	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C....................	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C....................	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.....................	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C..................	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station..................	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C......................	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON

EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon.

ARTHUR F. GRAY,
Mill Architect and Engineer,
Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston.

jan 24 1m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1895

HOW OUR MILLIONS GO.

Diversified farming has made considerable progress in the South within the past few years, but not as much as it should have made or must make before the farmers of the South get upon solid ground. The surprising thing to people who give any attention to this subject is that it should have taken so long for Southern farmers to discover or be convinced that this was the true course for them to pursue and that the one-crop system, whatever the one-crop might be, was a ghastly delusion. When they have recovered from this delusion neither they nor any one else will ever understand why they were so long under it, and why it took them so long to recover from raising cotton and tobacco to buy bread and meat and stock feed. They nor any one else will every understand why men of average intelligence in everything else should have shown such superlative folly year after year without discovering that they were working simply for the benefit of some one else.

It was a common saying in antebellum days that "cotton planters raised cotton to buy niggers, and bought niggers to raise cotton," and since the war the majority of them have been raising cotton to buy supplies, and buying supplies to raise cotton. Thus it has been going for years, and this is one of the reasons why Southern farmers are poor and on the ragged edge for money, as so many of them are.

Notwithstanding the fact that many of our planters raised their own provisions and stock feed last year they were by far the smaller number and millions of dollars yet go out for food supplies which could be and should be grown upon our own farms. To get some idea of the amount thus spent, the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* sent inquiries to a number of distributing points in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Alabama (but a few points in each of these States and not a respectable fraction of such points throughout the South) and from the replies received learned that there were shipped to these few places from the West $9,928,223 worth of meats and lard; $4,816,000 of stock feed—corn, oats, hay, &c., and $6,975,000 worth of breadstuffs—flour, wheat, corn-meal, &c., making an aggregate of $21,719,223 for ten distributing points in six States. There are scores of such distributing points including cities with many thousands of people, such as New Orleans with 250,000 and Atlanta with about 100,000, but from these few named some idea may be formed of the grand aggregate sent last year to pay for food supplies, a large part of which went to feed people and stock on Southern farms. It is estimated that this aggregate approximates $100,000,000.

A remarkable thing about this is that there is not a State into which these supplies have been sent that could not have raised everything in abundance brought from the West and some of them for less money than the Western farmer can raise them. No finer wheat is grown anywhere in the world than can be grown in the middle tier of the Southern States, and the corn grown in these States is proverbially fine, as far superior to the coarse, oily corn of the West as the pecan is to the acorn. The pork fattened on the mast of the forest and on this corn is far superior to the bulky, greasy meat that is imported and yet our farmers slave themselves to raise some "money crop" and spend a large portion of it to pay for things with which the Western farmer and the Western butcher supply them. This would be ridiculous if it wasn't too serious to make light of.

Suppose a man who cultivated a hundred-acre cotton plantation, in addition to his help hired his horses and mules instead of buying them (or raising them, which would be much more sensible,) wouldn't his neighbors conclude that there was a screw loose in his head? But that would be about as sensible as buying feed for the stock which help to make the crop, when that feed could be made much more cheaply than it can be bought. If we add to the amount spent for feed the amount annually spent for horses and mules, every one of which could be raised by our own farmers, there would be another big sum to be added to the $100,000,000 spent for food supplies.

If this bill had to be paid in six-cent cotton it would take in the neighborhood of 3,400,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or about one-third of last year's crop, that much cotton practically given away. Southern farmers need never expect to prosper with such a drain as that upon them whatever the price of cotton or tobacco may be.

MINOR MENION.

We have had a striking illustration within the past few weeks of the power of Trusts and how much the people are at their mercy, for they have been operating not on the luxuries, the things that are used by the few and the rich, but on the necessaries of life, the things that are used by all. These operations began when the Standard Oil Company boomed oil and ran crude oil up from about ninety-five cents a barrel to about two dollars and a half, which gave it an excuse for adding five or six cents a gallon to the refined oil it sold, by which operation it is said it cleared about $50,000,000, and then it knocked the bottom out of the boom, and let oil drop to about where it started from. The reason assigned (they always give reasons for these grabs) was the falling off in production, but we haven't seen any account of much increase in production between the time the boom was started and the time when the bottom fell out, and it is reasonable to suppose that the decreased production reason was a fake. Then the beef combine tried its hand, and ran beef up so high that people of ordinary means had to quit eating it. That re-acted on the combine and prevented it from raking in as big a pile as it calculated on. The reason for this, too, was the falling off in the number of beef cattle, a discovery that they don't seem to have made until they got their packing houses stocked with beef. Following their example the Leather Trust gave leather a boost, and the result is that every one who wears shoes pays more for them now than they did a few weeks ago. Right on the heels of these the flour manipulators took a whack at wheat, and ran flour up about fifty cents a barrel. But in all these operations, while the public was bled, the producer of oil, the raiser of cattle and the grower of wheat didn't profit a dollar by it.

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The McKinleyites declare that the protective duties in our new tariff are too low to protect our home manufacturers against foreign competition, and yet under it there has been a great increase of business in our manufactories for home consumption, and also a marked increase in our exports of manufactured goods, amounting to nearly $5,000,000 for the quarter ending March 31st over the corresponding period of last year. We are making large gains in out exports to the South American and Central American countries, and our manufacturers are going even into free trade England and competing in some lines of goods with the manufacturers there. This is notably the case in shoes, which are finding large sales in England, and in carpets, of which England had until the past year almost undisputed sway. In 1883 our manufacturers shipped 18,631 yards of ingrain carpet to Europe; in 1894 they shipped 287,188 yards, which sold for $250,006, or 87 cents per yard. It is doubtful if the same quality of carpet could be bought in this country at that price. These goods are sold not only in England, but in France, Germany and in other countries where wages are low. This is the "pauper labor" against which the protectionists declared our workmen must be protected to keep them from starving. With this start the indications are that the new tariff is panning out pretty well, and that after it has had a fair show we will not hear so much about "protection for protection's sake."

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There is a good deal of hard sense in the following, which we clip from the Chicago *Record*, a paper independent in its politics:

"The fact is the monetary situation is too serious to be made the subject of ridicule by either faction, and the arguments for or against either the single gold standard or free silver coinage lose all weight when the newspapers giving them devote their most prominent pages to the caricatures which insult the very persons their arguments are designated to influence. It is exceedingly difficult to convince a man by appeals to his reason, judgment or patriotism when he is being sneered at as an ignoramus."

This is particularly appropriate for the consideration of Democrats who differ on the silver question and imagine that they are strengthening the side they espouse by bandying epithets at those who differ from them. This is a question in which not only the people as a whole are interested, but every individual however exalted or however humble his position may be, whether he be the possessor of millions or earn his daily bread in the sweat of his face, and it should be discussed dispassionately and with an honest purpose to arrive at the best solution as to what would be best not for this or for that class, nor for the few, but for the people as a whole, and "silver-crank" or "gold-bug" logic will not do that.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Europe does not for a moment insinuate that Japan is not the victor, but she insists just the same in having a word or two to say about the spoils.—*Wash. Star, Ind.*

—— The fact that Great Britain's dignity when damaged by a small Republic is valued at $75,000 is no reason for thinking that it is worth that much when injured by a nation of Great Britain's size.—*Chicago Record, Ind.*

The Delaware Legislature has fixed on Thursday next for adjournment, and unless the Senatorial deadlock shall be loosed in the meanwhile the outcome will be the appointment of a Democrat by the Governor—a result which might be politically momentous, in view of the fact that the Senate will be so nearly equally divided between the two main parties.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— How Democratic gold-standard papers can charge Democratic silver coinage papers with being Populists because they are for free silver which was in the Populist platform, while these same gold papers advocated the income tax which was also in the Populist platform, we leave for them to reflect upon. Such stuff is puerile.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

BOOK NOTICES.

In the May number of *McClure's Magazine* the entertainingly written and splendidly illustrated biography of Napoleon is continued, in addition to which, there is a fine list of contents covering many subjects, and well illustrated, "Human Documents;" which presents sketches of prominent personages in this and other countries is one of the special and instructive features of this publication. Published by S. S. McClure, No. 30 LaFayette Street, New York.

We are in receipt of an interesting story entitled "Under the Man-Fig," by M. E. Davis, author of several popular stories, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. It is a book of 323 pages, printed in large clear type, neatly and substantially bound, in cloth; price $1.25.

The reader will find in *The Eclectic Magazine* for May, a splendid selection of articles from the leading European periodicals, each presenting interesting features, and the list condensing within small space the cream of all. Published by E. R. Pelton, 144 Eighth street, New York.

The physician and medical student will find the May number of *The North Carolina Medical Journal* a valuable one, presenting an interesting list of contributed and editorial papers. Edited by Robert D. Jewett, M. D., Wilmington, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Jacksonville *Times*: Mr. R. R. Midgett, a highly respected resident of Sneads Ferry, died at his home last Saturday from pneumonia. Deceased was about 45 years of age.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: John B. Hussey, of Washington, D. C., private secretary of Senator Marion Butler, to-day brought suit against the *News and Observer* for criminal libel.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Farmers come into town these days with a cheerful countenance and happiness depicted on every feature. They say there will be an abundance of fruit—not the largest crop ever known, for a number of trees were killed last year by the freeze, but all that are living are loaded with all they can stand.

— Charlotte *News*: It is only within the past two years that the wild strawberry crop has been attracting any sort of attention. Lately, the wild berry in this section, by some freak of nature, has not only become wonderfully abundant, but the berries have improved in size and flavor until they almost rival the cultivated berry. The crop this year will be tremendous, as the fields are covered with berry laden plants.

— Windsor *Ledger*: The trial of of John E. Lassiter for the murder of his wife Aramenia, was called Thursday morning of this week in the court house. After a long and exhaustive examination of the witnesses for the prosecution the Solicitor asked to be allowed to submit to a verdict of not guilty, as there was not enough evidence to convict, John E. Lassiter walked forth a free man. There were no witnesses for the defence introduced.

— Newbern *Journal*: The depot and repair yard of the river and harbor improvements for this section is being moved from Washington, N. C., to Newbern. It is being moved to Newbern on account of this point being more central. This yard is the headquarters for all the steamers, snag-boats and dredges belonging to the Government operating in the district from Hatteras to New river. The boats are repaired and new boats built at the yard. A portion of Moore & Brady's Union Point property has been rented for this purpose, and the U. S. steamer "General Thom" has gone to Washington after a load of U. S. R. and H. property. A snag-boat is to be built at once, and others would be built speedily. Whatever work is done will mean that much more work in Newbern, and moreover it will mean increased trade for Newbern, as it will cause nearly all the supplies to be purchased here.

TWINKLINGS.

— Weeks—Well, how are things over in Boston? Have they named any new pie "Aristotle" yet?

Wentman—No-o. But I heard a man there ask for Plato soup.—*Exchange.*

— "Senator Sorghum boasts that he began at the bottom of the ladder," remarked one citizen.

"So he did," replied the other, "and worked his way down."—*Wash. Star.*

— Wife—I wonder where Mr. and Mrs. Hyflier will put all the people they've invited in that little flat.

Hubbie—Well, if Hyflier had his way he'd put 'em all under the table.—*Life.*

— "I'm pleased to see you are better, dear. What was it—influenza?"

"Influenza! Why, no, dear. I had influenza when it first came out, when Lady Blakeborough and that set had it."—*Tit-Bits.*

— "Bilkin modestly declares he owes the immense fortune he has accumulated all to others."

"Yes; the money was made chiefly by Bilkin's failures in business."—*Buffalo Courier*

— Agnes—I think Mr. Slowe is horrid! He asked me for a kiss the other evening, and of course I said no.

Gladys—What did he do then?

Agnes—That's just it. He didn't do anything.—*Yale Record.*

ANIMALS IN EFFIGY.

THE FAMOUS COLLECTION OWNED BY THE SMITHSONIAN.

How Casts Are Made of Rare and Bulky Animals—Proof That the Whale Could Have Held Jonah—Of Value to Students and Historians.

Strewn along for a distance of 50 yards in the rear of the Smithsonian institution are blocks of plaster of paris of every imaginable shape, some of large size and others fitted together as if to form boxes. For the most part they look like the refuse of a workshop. Here and there one fragment or another is seen to resemble a part of a fish or other animal, perhaps a tail, or a head with a pair of fore flippers. A big slab bears the impression of a snake, as if the creature, having buried itself in mud for the winter, had waked from its torpid state and crawled away. Other objects yet more strange are faces and various parts or human bodies apparently fossilized.

These odd looking things are molds. The Smithsonian institution has been collecting them for 30 years past, and some of them have cost a great deal of money. Quite a number have been fetched all the way from Alaska, representing various animals peculiar to the regions of the frozen north. If a queer reptile or fish is found anywhere, there is nothing better than to make a cast of it in plaster of paris. By this means its shape is copied to perfection, and that is a great help for museum purposes. When, a few years ago, a whale was stranded on the New England coast, Dr. Palmer, taxidermist of the Smithsonian institution, was sent to make a copy of it in papier mache. This he did—that is to say, he made a mold of the cetacean in plaster, of which he took several barrels full with him, and the papier mache cast was produced afterward in Washington.

Only one-half of the whale was cast, however, representing what might be termed the port side of the animal. This is now hung up in the National museum. On one side it shows the outside of the creature and from the other side the inside. It was a clergyman who on a certain occasion not long ago was steering some members of his flock through the building, and, pausing in front of the whale, remarked, pointing to the capacious interior of the great marine mammal:

"You see, my dear friends, that there was plenty of room for Jonah!"

In such ways the Smithsonian institution has collected molds and made casts of a great variety of animals, often sending long distances to get them. Of reptiles alone it has secured several hundreds, each representing a typical species, while the fishes run up to 1,200 and upward. From each plaster mold about 50 casts may be made, if desired. This facility of multiplication is utilized to a considerable extent in another branch of the work not relating to animals at all. To schools and to museums all over the world the Smithsonian institution sends sets of typical aboriginal implements of America. These are valuable for purposes of study. A mold from an actual stone ax will furnish 50 facsimiles, which only have to be painted in order to look exactly like the original. If more are wanted, another mold is easily made.

While it would not be easy to ship a whale or a walrus to the Smithsonian institution, smaller animals are readily transported. Nearly all of the creatures of which these molds are made are sent to this city for that purpose. When practicable, two living specimens are forwarded. One serves for the mold. The other is a model for the artist. Before going further it should be explained that the casts are intended to represent the animals themselves in the museum, and they must be as lifelike as possible. They are painted by men who are skilled in this branch of art.

Before making a mold from a snake the animal, if alive, receives a dose of chloroform. It may or may not recover. There have been instances where serpents have got over the effects of the chloroform two or three times in succession, only to be subjected to further doses and made to serve again and again. Perhaps an anæsthetized ophidian will be coiled gracefully about the branch of a tree, and the mold will be taken from branch and snake together, to be subsequently painted, of course. Or, if it were a rattlesnake, it would probably be coiled in a spiral, as if ready to strike. In the west wing of the Smithsonian institution is a beautiful exhibit of the rattlesnakes of the United States. They look as if alive, though only casts, so well are they painted, with surroundings of herbage, etc., to counterfeit nature.

It is the same way with reptiles of other kinds. There are ever so many queer species of lizards in this country, particularly in the western deserts. The horned toad is one of these, not being in reality a toad at all, though it looks like one. There are the edible lizards of Death valley and others which are able to outrun the fastest race horse. Such creatures as these are easily molded, every scale in their armor being reproduced with wonderful accuracy of detail. With land mammals it is different, for a cast of a creature with a fur coat can hardly be made to look like life. Nevertheless Dr. Palmer's collection includes casts of portions of many land mammals. For example, hanging on the wall of his studio in the rear of the Smithsonian institution is a plaster head of a tapir, taken direct from the animal. When he has occasion to stuff a tapir, he will not be obliged to guess at the measurements of that part of the beast. Close by is a cast from the head of a sea lion that was killed in the Pacific. Another cast is from the tongue of a bear. Some day the taxidermist will desire to set up a stuffed bear with its mouth open, and there will be a tongue ready. There is also a calf's head which is very lifelike, though it would not make good soup.—Washington Star.

In Prohibition Maine.

A Journal reporter had a curious experience at a Franklin county hotel a few nights ago. He arrived at the place after a long stage trip in the night. Every one was asleep but the clerk, and he took the lamp and led the way up stairs. After trying vainly to get into one room and after much rattling of the keys in the lock he suddenly recollected that the new cook had been located there earlier in the evening. The door of the next room was securely locked, and there was no key. The proprietor was called from his slumbers, but he couldn't appear to locate the key. Then the clerk remembered a box of misfits, and after a series of experiments on the lock got the door open. As he bade us good night and wiped his perspiring brow he said apologetically: "I hope you will excuse me for keeping you waiting so long. But you see I tend bar here, and I'm so busy that I don't find much time to keep posted on the rooms."—Lewiston Journal.

Stanley J. Weyman.

Stanley J. Weyman, the novelist, practiced in London as a barrister for about ten years and with fair success. He never really liked his profession, however, and was a poor speaker. Mr. Weyman writes slowly. He considers a thousand words a day sufficient. He hunts once a week during the season, is an unmarried man and lives with his mother and sister.

WHY THE MAMMOTHS FROZE.

Howorth's Theory With Regard to the Remains Found In Siberia.

In Howorth's book, entitled "The Mammoth and the Flood," the author advances a unique theory with regard to the remains of the mammoth, or hairy elephant, which is found in such immense numbers in Siberia. These creatures were so plentiful at one time in that country that ivory hunters found it more profitable to go there in search of that valuable article than to South Africa, where elephants are supposed to be as numerous as boodlers in New York city. Howorth says that they are invariably found under conditions which make it certain that they could not have lived unless the surroundings and climate had been entirely different from those existing at present. The remains of plants upon which they fed and the southern contemporary shells which are also frequently found with the remains point to a sudden and wonderful change of climatic conditions.

If Professor Howorth's argument is to be given any weight, the Siberian plateau is one of the most recent features in the known physical geography of the world. He figures that the plateau was suddenly raised to its present height, and that, prior to its sudden elevation, it was a warm stretch of lowland furnishing pasturage to thousands of mammoth brutes. The rapid elevation, according to his deductions, suddenly congealed the waters and froze the gigantic animal bodies through and through, thus preserving them intact until the present day. He says that unless these animals had been frozen immediately after death they would certainly have decayed and disappeared.

In some places, far to the east in Siberia, as well as in the mountainous regions of Alaska on our continent, the remains of the mammoth and other great extinct animals have been found at a height of 17,000 feet above sea level. Howorth and Falcony both declare this to be incompatible with their mode of life.—St. Louis Republic.

CONFIDENCES OF CLIENTS.

A Noted English Precedent Which Stamps Them as Inviolable.

"The matter of confidences between counsel and client is one of great interest and importance," said a well known jurist and ex-judge the other day.

"As to the duty of a lawyer on the trial of a case where he has been informed by his client that he is guilty, the best and most controlling example is that of Charles James Phillips, the eminent British barrister who in many directions was rated in his time as second only to Lord Erskine.

"He was defending Courvoisier, who was indicted for the murder of Lord Russell. During the trial, on the examination of a very important witness for the people, the accused was much overcome, and in the intensity of his emotion communicated either to Mr. Phillips or to his solicitor the fact that he was guilty of the crime.

"Mr. Phillips immediately asked for an adjournment of the case and for a consultation with the judges. The consultation was granted, and Mr. Phillips stated to the bench that the accused had confessed his guilt and requested the judges to point out to him his path of duty. The judges, after deliberation, stated that he would have a perfect right to make such legal and logical deductions from the evidence as he thought tended to the exculpation of the accused, but it would be unprofessional to state to the jury any personal belief of his innocence.

"In his argument to the jury Mr. Phillips, carried away by his emotions and imagination, did state to the jury his own personal belief in the innocence of his client, and this statement of his occasioned much criticism afterward."—New York Herald.

A Distinction With a Difference.

The young man had failed in securing the girl as his own for life, owing principally to the violent opposition of her paternal ancestor, and a friend of his was consoling him on his loss.

"By George," he said, "I don't see what you wanted to marry that girl for."

"That's because you don't know her."

"I know her father."

"But I wasn't marrying him."

"Perhaps not, but you would have to become a member of the family."

"I could have stood that for the girl's sake."

"Well, I couldn't. Why, I had some dealings with him in a business way, and I found that he was a regular robber."

The disappointed lover sighed profoundly.

"I don't know but that you may be pretty near right on the old man," he said. "I had some dealings with him and found him a free booter."—Detroit Free Press.

Ella Wheeler's Little Joke.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has among her collection of photographs one which she always hands to visitors to her pleasant "flat" without any explanation. It is a picture of a man with his back turned, and so his face partially concealed, kissing a woman who is evidently herself. If the visitor does not make any comment, Mrs. Wilcox asks, "Why don't you exclaim, 'But who is the man?' Most people do. It is my husband, of course, but I like to surprise my acquaintances by not telling them that at first." Any one who knows the ardent affection existing between the poetess of passion and Mr. Wilcox would not be at all afraid that the kisser was not he, so long as the kissee was his wife.—Philadelphia Press.

Practical.

"My dear, I thought we were going to practice economy for a time?"

Wife—So we are, dear. I went down and countermanded the order you gave your tailor for a suit and bought a bonnet that cost only half the amount.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Aristotle was said to have remembered "the names of all animals, fish and insects."

Lord Bacon paid £3 7s. for his judge's wig. The box was extra. It cost a shilling.

Itching, burning, scaly and crusty scalps of infants cleansed and healed, and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. J. H. HARDIN, J. H. BUNTING. †

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

This is It

Cottolene is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing and economical. It is so good that it is taking the place of all other shortenings. Be sure and get the genuine with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

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Hither and Yon.

"Hither and yon," inveighed against as a Yankee importation, is simply a form of "hither and yont," a good classical Scotch expression and a most useful one, signifying "here and there and everywhere," or "all over the place." It is thus defined in Jamieson:

"Hither and yont, topsy turvy, in a state of disorder. S. yont signifies beyond, hither and yon, A. Bor., here and there. 'Noo that they're hither and yont frae ane anither it behooves a' that wish them weel to tak tent that a breach is no' opened that canna be giggit up.' (Sir A. Wylie, 2, 20.) "This, I observe, is an A.-s. phrase, hider and yeond, huc atque illuc, hither and thither (Bed. 5, 13)."

Skeat does not give it, but Halliwell, who deals with English provincial dialects, gives "hither and yon, here and there."—Notes and Queries.

Tricked.

A magistrate who prided himself on his sense of justice was called to estimate the damages which a cow had done in a garden. He viewed the premises and gave liberal damages, whereupon he was introduced to the marauding cow, which turned out to be his own, whereat the conscientious magistrate was enraged.—London Globe.

"Those Evening Bells," one of Moore's most popular songs, was suggested by a melody entitled "The Bells of St. Petersburg."

Better.

"I should have you know, sir, that I am a Londoner, as I was born in London."

"But I, sir, was born in Cork, and I am a Corker!"—Boston Globe.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-℔ Jute		@	6
Standard	7¼	@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	8½	@	10
Shoulders ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@	8½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	7	@	7¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	....	@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	60
Virginia Meal	55	@	60
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	70
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18½	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Western, low grade	3 00	@	3 50
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
" Straight	3 25	@	3 75
Second Patent	3 50	@	4 00
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 90
" " Family	3 25	@	3 75
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	57½	@	
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	62½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	63½
Oats, from store		@	44
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas	85	@	1 00
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green	....	@	4
Dry	....	@	3½
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	9
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	25
" " " in bbls	....	@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds	....	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 00	@	1 10
PORK, ℔ barrel			
City Mess		@	15 50
Rump		@	15 00
Prime		@	15 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	
American	....	@	65
On 125-℔ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅞
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4⅛
ExtraC, Golden		@	4⅛
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	
RICE Carolina ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Rough Upland	60	@	70
" Lowland	1 00	@	1 15
RAGS ℔ ℔ Country		@	1
City		@	1
POTATOES, ℔ bushel			
Sweet	30	@	50
Irish, ℔ barrel	2 ½	@	3 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Opened dull at 26½ cents per gallon. Sales later at 26¼c.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and $2 25 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	3⅞	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	5⅛	" "
Low Middling	6 3-16	" "
Middling	6¼	" "
Good Middling	6 9-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	4	bales
Spirits Turpentine	33	casks
Rosin	38	bbls
Tar	41	bbls
Crude Turpentine	17	bbls

MARINE.

Port Almanac—May 9.

Sun Rises	5.00 A M
Sun Sets	6.53 P M
Day's Length	13 h 49 m
High Water at Southport	7.21 A M
High Water at Wilmington	9.08 A M

ARRIVED.

Stmr W T Daggett, Ward, Point Caswell, master.

CLEARED.

Swd barque Eulalia, Utbult, London, England, Paterson, Downing & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

LONDON—Swd barque Eulalia—4,760 bbls rosin.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 8—Evening—Money on call was easy at 1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., and closing offered at 1½@2 cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼ for sixty days and 488¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486¼@486¾. Government bonds strong; United States coupon fours 112¾; United States twos 97. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 124 Railroad bonds active.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 7—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 1-16c; middling uplands 6 13-16c.

Futures closed quiet, steady; sales of 38,000 bales as follows: May 6.61c; June 6.52c; July 6.55c; August 6.63c; September 6.66c; October 6.71c; November 6.75c; December 6.80c; January 6.85c; February 6.90c; March 6.95c.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 1,211 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,840 bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; forwarded —— bales; sales 4,706 bales, sales to spinners 776 bales; stock (actual) 225,949 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,199 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,534 bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; stock 630,896 bales

Total so far this week—Net receipts 29,995 bales; exports to Great Britain 22,820 bales; to France 1,034 bales; to the Continent 15,879 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,722,302 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,165,398 bales; exports to France 750,498 bales; exports to the Continent 2,253,910 bales.

Flour was quiet and steady at prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 30@$2 75; fair to fancy grades $2 85@3 25; patents $3 40@3 75; Minnesota clear $2 75@3 15; do. patents $3 50@4 40; low extras $2 30@2 75; city mills $3 55@3 65; Southern flour dull but steady; common to fair extra $2 25@3 10; good to choice do. $3 20@3 70. Wheat dull and lower with options, closing firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 65⅜@66c; afloat 67¼@67½c; options were less active and irregular and closed weak at ⅜@⅝c decline; No. 2 red May 65⅞; June 66⅜c; July 66⅞; August 67⅛; September 67⅜; December 69⅜c. Corn firm, moderately active; No. 2 at elevator 57¾@58; afloat 58¾@59c; ungraded mixed 55@55¾; steamer mixed 55½@56½c; options were more active and irregular with the West, closing firm at ⅛c over yesterday; May 55⅜c; July 55⅛; September 55⅜c. Oats dull but steady; options dull and easier; May 32⅝; June 32⅜c; July 33c; spot—No. 2, 32⅝@32⅞; No. 2 white 37c; mixed Western 32½@34. Hay firm; shipping 55@60c; good to choice 75@80. Wool firm; moderately active; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@33. Beef steady, quiet; family $11 00@13 00; extra mess $8 50@9 00; beef hams dull and firm at $19 50; tierced beef unchanged, firm; city extra India mess $18 00@20 00. Cut meats—market dull and depressed; pickled bellies 6½c; pickled shoulders 5½c; pickled hams 9@9½c; middles dull and nominal. Lard quiet and firmer; Western steam $6 82½; city $6 12½; May $6 80, nominal; July $6 97, nominal; refined lard quiet; Continent $7 10; South America $7 55; compound $5 00@5 25. Pork active and steady; mess $13 25@13 75. Butter—choice about steady; State dairy 8@17c; do. creamery new 18c; Western dairy 7½@12c. Cotton seed oil quieter and firm; crude 24@24½; yellow prime 27½. Petroleum nominal; refined in New York $7 75; Philadelphia $7 95; do. in bulk $5 45@5 50. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses steady and unchanged. Peanuts steady. Coffee dull and 10 points to 5 down; May $14 25@14 35; June $14 10@14 20; December $14 40@14 45; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7, $16 25. Sugar—raw firm; fairly active; fair refining 2⅞@3; refined firm and fairly active; off A 4½@4⅝c; standard A 4 7-16@4⅝c; cut-loaf and crushed 5 1-16@5¼; granulated 4 7-16@4⅝c. Freights to Liverpool easy; cotton per steamer 3 32d; grain per steamer 1½d.

CHICAGO, May 8—Cash quotations: Flour was easier, millers showed an inclination to yield some in prices. Wheat—No. 2 spring 65⅜@65⅝c; No. 2 red 61⅜c. Corn—No. 2, 50⅝@50⅝c. Oats—No. 2 28⅞c. Mess pork—per bbl $12 00@11 12½. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 20@6 22½. Short ribs, loose—per 100 lbs $6 00@6 05. Dry salted shoulders, boxed—per 100 lbs., $5 37½@5 50. Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs, $6 37½@6 55. Whiskey—distillers' finished goods per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening highest lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May 62½, 62¾, 61½, 61⅝c; July, 62½@63¼, 63⅜@63½, 62¼@62⅜, 62½; September 63⅜@63½, 63½, 62⅜, 62⅜@62½. Corn—No. 2 May 50⅝, 51, 50¼, 50⅝c; July 50⅜@51, 51½, 50⅜, 50⅝c; September 51½@51⅝, 51⅞@52, 50⅞, 50⅞@51. Oats—No. 2 May 28⅛, 28⅜, 28⅛, 28⅜; June 28⅞@29, 29, 28⅜, 28⅝c; July 28⅝@28¾, 28⅜, 28⅜, 28⅛. Pork, per bbl, July $11 97½, 12 20, 11 97½, 12 17½; September $12 17½, 12 37½, 12 17½, 12 17½. Lard, per 100 lbs, July $6 67½, 6 70, 6 65, 6 67½; September $6 82½, 6 85, 6 80, 6 82½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—July $6 07½, 6 12½, 6 07½, 6 12½; September $6 22½, 6 27½, 6 27½, 6 27.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and easy, spot and May 66⅜@66⅝c; June 66½c asked; July 66@66½c; August 66c asked; steamer No. 2 red 63⅜@64c; Southern wheat by sample 68@70c; do on grade 66@69c. Corn firmer; mixed spot 55½@55⅝c; May 55½@55¾c July 55⅝@55⅞c; August 55½c bid; steamer mixed 54c bid; Southern white corn 55@56c; do yellow 56½@57c. Oats very firm; No. 2 white Western 37@37½c; No. 2 mixed do 33½@34c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

May 8.—Galveston, steady at 6½c—net receipts 1,535 bales, Norfolk, dull at 6 5-16—net receipts 114 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅞c—net receipts —— bales; Boston, quiet at 6 13-16c—net receipts 762 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6¼c—net receipts 4 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 7 1-16c—net receipts 101 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6 5-16—net receipts 461 bales; New Orleans, steady at 6 3-16c—net receipts 1,140 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6½—net receipts 7 bales; Memphis, quiet at 6¼—net receipts 122 bales; Augusta, quiet at 6⅝c—net receipts 109 bales; Charleston, quiet and steady at 6¼c—net receipts 75 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—12.30—Cotton quiet; prices easy; American middling 39-16d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 7,500 bales were American, speculation and exports 500 bales Receipts 9,000 bales, of which 8,900 were American. Futures opened easy; demand poor. American middling (l. m. c.) May and June 3 32-64d; June and July 3 33-64d; July and August 3 34-64d; August and September 3 35-64d; September and October 3 37-64d; December and January 3 39-64d. Futures quiet

Tenders of cotton for delivery today 1,800 bales new dockets, and 100 bales old dockets.

4 P M—Cotton; American middling (l. m. c) May 3 33-64@3 34-64d; May and June 3 33-64@3 34-64d; June and July 3 34-64d; July and August 3 35-64@3 36-64d; August and September 3 36-64@3 37-64d; September and October 3 37-64@3 38-64d; October and November 3 38-64@3 39-64d; November and December 3 39-64@3 40-64d, bid; December and January 3 40-64@3 41-64d; January and February 3 41-64@3 42-64d; February and March 3 42-64@3 43-64d. Futures closed steady.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 9, 1895.

BARQUES.

Libertas (Ger), 519 tons, Publow E Peschau & Co.

Alborga (Nor), Kjustvedt, Heide & Co.

Wodan (Ger), 525 tons, Arndt, E Peschau & Co.

BRIGS.

Richard T Green, — tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Caroline Gray, 311 toons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Arcadia, 386 tons, Fisher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Boniform (Br), 167 tons, Potter, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Turban (Br), 167 tons, Bulford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John H Cross, 385 tons, Grover, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

This Week

—AT—

JOHNSON & FORE

No. 111 Market St.,

New Lines of

Dress Goods

Elegant and Stylish

SILKS.

The Latest

MILLINERY,

Beautiful Hats,

Just in by express.

Beautiful Flowers,

Colgate's Toilet Soaps And Perfumery.

Our Lining Department includes everything needed by dressmakers.

Imperial Pinned Paper Patterns

Are unequalled.

JOHNSON & FORE,

No. 111 Market Street.

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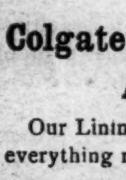
For Rent.



The Hewlett place, at Ocean View. Nine rooms and a bar or sample rooms. House and bar rented separately, if desired.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate agent.

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Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.
Insist upon having the genuine.
IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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JNO WILDER ATKINSON. WM. MAVO ATKINSON

ATKINSON & SON,
AGENTS
North Carolina Home Ins. Co.

WE OFFER TO THOSE WANTING
INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE
Policies in this Old and Reliable Home Institution
All losses promptly paid
W. S. PRIMROSE, President.
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FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.
The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

CROSSED.

[To a girl at a distance.]

Why must you go four thousand miles away?
It throws our correspondence out of gear.
I cannot cable to you ev'ry day
It's much too public, and it's rather dear.
You write for sympathy—I sympathise,
You get my answer ten days after date,
And then, with spirits sky high, you despise
My poor attempts your sorrow to abate
Meanwhile to my hilarious last but one
Here comes your late but similar reply,
But now my turn at dumps has just begun.
I can't enjoy your triumphs while I sigh.
And so our moods go seesaw—up and down.
Our letters cross perversely, cold or fond.
There's only one redress—come back to town,
And then we'll meet and cease to correspond.
—Punch.

TWO COMEDIANS.

That evening Bloncourt, the son, was to make his first appearance on the stage in "Chatterton." The piece, which, though not forgotten, had dropped out of sight and for some years had filled a narrower sphere in the quiet appreciation of home reading, now excited, on its first night, almost the interest that a great novelty might. Those who were familiar with it without having seen it played were curious to assist at its interpretation—a process in which certain beauties of a work, especially the most subtle points, disappear, are scattered, volatilized, as one may say, in the heat of the footlights, while others burst unexpectedly into view through the medium of voice and gesture.

Those who had been present at former performances of the piece were happy to bring back again two hours of their youth and to glow once more with the warmth of their first artistic emotion. In a word, the old play, reappearing as it did in the midst of the commonplace trivialities of the day, rejuvenated the whole audience and aroused it to enthusiasm.

It must be admitted that it would be impossible to conceive of a more perfect Chatterton than young Bloncourt made. Son and grandson of comedians, the youth had the blood of a true artist in his veins, and he was evidently bent on proving it to us that evening.

In the tumult and excitement of the applause, in the midst of the hundreds of pairs of eyes and hands that were exclusively concerning themselves with the stage, I caught a glimpse from time to time of a handsome face which looked out, pale and set, from the darkness at the back of the house. It was Bloncourt, the father, who had come to be present at the triumph of his son. Evidently deeply moved, he frequently changed his place and appeared in all the different parts of the theater, sometimes in the midst of the brilliant display in the boxes and at other moments was almost lost in the crowded galleries. It was as though he wished to measure on every side this splendid success, in which he also had a share. The audience recognized him and pointed him out to each other. "Look at Papa Bloncourt. Isn't he happy tonight, though!" And some of them while applauding turned in his direction, as though to include the great artist in the triumph of his child and pupil.

It is a fact that no fame is so short lived as that of a comedian. Once he drops out of the public gaze it is all over with him. No one gives him a further thought. His is the fate of the spoken word, which, however beautiful, is carried off in air; of the musical chord that vanishes as soon as the notes are struck. But in this case, thanks to his son, Bloncourt could escape the terrible destiny that awaits comedians. He was welcoming a new glory which was rising at the fading of his own and would merge his artistic career in another full of hope and promise. So the poor man's emotion was deep and strong. I could see that his lips occasionally trembled, and his limbs twitched with nervousness. Between each act he roamed about in the lobbies, drawing near the different groups to overhear what was being said, and when hand clasps and felicitations were pressed upon him he blushed and shrank away with the awkwardness and embarrassment of a diffident youth.

Passing close by him at one of these moments, I could not restrain the sympathetic impulse which drew me toward this deep, silent joy. "You ought to be a very happy man," I said, shaking his hand. "It's an immense success."

The hand I took in mine was cold and moist, and it drew itself sharply, almost angrily, away. Its possessor smiled grimly as he looked at me.

"So you compliment, too, do you? Isn't there a single soul to understand what I am suffering? Ah, come. I am suffocating. Let us get out of here." And he dragged me with him out into the street. An icy wind was whistling round the corners, but the old comedian did not appear to notice its rigor.

"Ah, that is good, good!" he exclaimed, drinking in the cold air with delight. "I thought I should go crazy inside there. For two hours I have endured their applauding and their stupid congratulations, which are a mockery to me. You are astonished that I say this to you? Well, it is so. I am jealous. I am jealous of my own child—fairly green with envy of him. That is a frightful thing to say, isn't it? But why did he take my part away from me? It was mine. I was to have played it. It is exactly in my line, and Vigny himself promised it to me. A week before he died he said to me, 'Bloncourt, when they put on "Chatterton" again, I count on you to play it,' and I was waiting with such impatience for them to bring it out. Paris was beginning to forget me in the long period I had been inactive, and I hoped this creation would confer a second youth upon me—a renewal of past successes. I studied hard night and day. Finally I was ready.

"One morning the boy comes running to me and throws his arms around my neck: 'Oh, father, how happy I am! I am going to play Chatterton.' He knew as well as any one the promise that had been made me, but in his joy he had forgotten it. Children are so selfish in their happiness! This one dealt me the blow with a laugh. He told me they had first thought of me for the part, but I was too mature, too marked—ah, there is enough in such a disappointment as that to mark one indeed! I am sure that in five minutes 20 years passed over my head. If the boy had uttered a word of regret or of tenderness, I should simply have said to him: 'Do not play that part. You will kill me,' and I am sure he would not, because, with it all, the child loves me. But pride held me back. We talked of the part. He asked my advice about it. It had been lying on my table for two months. So now we read it together. I gave him my conception of how it ought to be played. From time to time he would break completely away from me and study a line out for himself, and with a surety of insight into the tastes of the public that I no longer possess he would find a point to be made where I saw none at all. Positively one would have to undergo it himself to know what I suffered during that interview, but it was all as nothing to the martyrdom I have endured this evening.

"Oh, I ought not to have come, but I could not stay away. I was irresistibly drawn by curiosity and perhaps—I am ashamed to say it—by the secret hope of surprising among the bravos a regret, a remembrance for me, of hearing some one in the audience say, 'Oh, if the elder Bloncourt were playing that!' But no. I have heard nothing, not a word. They have had all they could do to applaud. But really the boy does not act well. He is actually bad. I certainly thought they were going to hiss when he came on. He can't even walk well. He has no idea of stage deportment. In all that great, thoughtful, complex part has he made a single original effect? No. He has simply thrown himself headlong into it, with all the heedlessness of youth. Impetuosity is made to do duty for talent. For instance, in the great scene with Kitty when Chatterton"—

And here the poor man began to illustrate to me in detail his son's defects, imitating his intonations and his gestures. From the point of view of the science of acting it all struck me as being very profound, very just, and I was surprised to find so many false notes in the harmonious whole that had so pleased me, all of which did not alter the fact that we were interrupted every few moments by the sound of applause, like the pattering of hailstones, that reached us from the auditorium and was intensified in sonority by the quiet, empty street.

"Go on—applaud!" said the unhappy comedian, turning pale at each burst. "Applaud. He is young. To be young, that is everything. I am old. My age is written on my face. Ah, how stupid it all is!" Then in a low voice, as if talking with himself: "What I feel is almost incomprehensible. Here is a boy who has stolen everything away from me—my name and my glory, who has not even waited for me to die to step into my shoes—and in spite of it I cannot help loving him. He is my son, after all. I have nourished him, cared for him, taught him, and when I hear them applaud him I feel a movement of gratified pride in spite of myself. There are some clever touches in the young scamp's work. The mistake was teaching him my own calling. I should have diverted his talents in some other direction. Then I could have been proud of him to my heart's content. I should not have had the grief of seeing my 30 years' successes wiped out by his first day of triumph."

At this moment the crowd commenced to pour out of the theater. A murmur of approbation, an atmosphere of success passed from group to group and by way of the silent streets was going to communicate itself throughout all Paris. The old comedian was leaning against a pillar, his ear strained to catch the commentaries of the last straggling spectators. All at once he gave a spring. "Goodby," he called out to me hurriedly. I tried to hold him back. "Bloncourt, Bloncourt, where are you going?" He turned his face toward me, his eyes glistening with tears. "Where am I going? To hug the boy, parbleu!"—From the French of Alphonse Daudet in Short Stories.

Gravels of the Glacial Age.

Some 10,000 or more years ago the conditions which had brought about the great ice age were beginning to change. The elevated land began to sink, and a higher temperature slowly followed. The long winter was gradually drawing to a close, and the great springtime of the world was beginning to hasten its influence upon an ice covered land. Tons, rather mountains, of ice began to melt, and the water filled the river valleys to overflowing. Gravel, sand and mud were borne along by these raging waters and deposited wherever the conditions were favorable. Ice rafts covered the surface of the flood, bearing rocks and bowlders from more northern lands.

All rivers which had glacial sources were greatly influenced by the final melting. As the southern part of the ice sheet rested over northern Pennsylvania, the Delaware and the Susquehanna were typical rivers of the age. The rocks and gravels which line their banks show how well they have kept the record. In the Delaware valley brick clay and gravel are laid out in beautiful terraces, especially at Stroudsburg and the Water Gap. Here the waters rose some 200 feet, and an artificial dam is supposed to have formed the river into a broad lake. The Indians, it is said, have a curious legend about this flood. They tell us that the "Minsies" were the first race which dwelt here, and the region round about they call "Minisink," meaning that the "waters are gone"—a vague remembrance perhaps of the postglacial floods.—Lippincott's.

Two of a Kind.

Jack—What's an iridescent dream?
Tom—It's an opalescent phantasy.
Jack—And what's that?
Tom—It's what my landlady mostly gets for boarding me.—Detroit Free Press.

AN EXPENSIVE CURL.

The Origin of a Story Attributed to Twenty Handsome Women.

Lady Harriet D'Orsay was really, according to Mr. Sala, in his reminiscences published recently, the heroine of a story which has been told in at least 20 forms of 20 different ladies of fashion. She was presiding at a stall at a vente de charite, or bazaar, held in aid of the fund of some asylum or another, when there came up the Duke of Orleans, son and heir of King Louis Philippe. The duke, after some polite small talk, began to extol the beauty of her hair, and indeed her Henrietta Maria coiffure had never looked glossier or softer than it did this day.

"Oh," said his royal highness, "if I could only possess one of those enchanting ringlets!"

"How much would monseigneur give for one," asked Lady Harriet gravely, "5,000 francs?"

"Five thousand francs!" repeated the duke. "A mere bagatelle!"

"Six thousand francs?"

"Anything so charming a lady chose to ask."

"I will not be extortionate," pursued Lady Harriet. "We will say 5,000."

And then she very composedly produced a dainty little pair of scissors, snipped off the adorable Henrietta Maria ringlet, wrapped it in silver paper and handed it with dignity to the duke. His royal highness looked very straight down his nose, and returning Lady Harriet's salute stalked somewhat gloomily away. But his privy purse duly forwarded the money next day.

Titles For Women.

Until Oscar Wilde burst upon the world as the apostle of æstheticism the family to which he belonged had hardly been heard of in this country. Since then occasional paragraphs have appeared in the papers regarding relatives of the divine Oscar, and now attention has been called to his mother, Lady Wilde, because of a novel movement in which she has taken a leading part. This has for its object the securing from the crown of honorific distinction for women of the same character as those granted to members of the sterner sex. Lady Henry Somerset is also a leader in the movement, and the disinterestedness of these two ladies in this crusade seems to need no affirmation when it is remembered that each is already the possessor of a title. The advocates of the new idea declare that while a man be made a baronet or a knight because of a notable deed done no such honor falls to the lot of women, and they urge that titular honors be conferred equally upon the sexes. When it is pointed out to them that Miss Burdett-Coutts was made a baroness by way of reward for her many public benefactions, the new crusaders retort that the case of the baroness merely proves the rule.—Exchange.

TRANSFERENCE OF THOUGHT.

Telepathy Opens a Great Field For Investigation by Metaphysicians.

No field of investigation so pregnant with interest has been as timidly abandoned to charlatans as the domain of telepathy. Until very recent times it has been almost entirely in the custody of mountebanks, empirics of the worst type, whose claims to consideration rested on cunning, shrewdness and lack of scruple. If we pause to consider that the phenomenon of thought transference both in the waking and sleeping condition was the initial inspiration that evolved the science of metaphysics, we may more nearly appreciate how foolishly workers in the higher spheres of thought have relinquished the keystone of psychology to the most blatant types of quackery.

Telepathy means the transference of thought, feelings, sensations, etc., from one person to another by some means other than the recognized sense perceptions of the recipient. It is the communication between mind and mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses.

The first notable fact in conjunction with this class of cases is that we invariably find a keen, sympathetic bond between the "agent" and "percipient" that is either the result of blood ties, as in the case of relatives and between husband and wife, or it is cultivated intercourse, as between friends, or is the outcome of a joint aspiration found among those who seek a common goal.

That this thought transference has taken place between persons in close sympathy with each other is an admitted fact. The following case is selected from the researches of the Society For Psychical Research, they having verified the embodied facts:

"Mrs. Kenon Bruce started from England to America to join her husband in Nebraska. On board ship shortly after it left Queenstown she fell ill and became delirious. She saw her husband lying dead in the middle of a field, and her agony was excessive. On arriving in New York she received a telegram stating that Mr. Bruce was thrown from a horse and had broken his neck, and this occurred at the very hour when she, thousands of miles away on board ship, said she saw him lying dead in the field, as, in fact, he was at the time."

In this case the elements of collusion and muscle reading are certainly eliminated.—"Travels of Thought" in Boston Herald.

BRADLAUGH'S LECTURE.

The Money He Made and the Easy Life He Was Leading.

I had lectured in Edinburgh in midwinter. The audience was small, the profits microscopical. After paying my bill at the Temperance hotel, where I then staid, I had only a few shillings more than my parliamentary fare to Bolton, where I was next to lecture. I was out of bed at 5 on a freezing morning and could have no breakfast, as the people were not up. I carried my luggage—a big tin box corded round, which then held the books and clothes, and a small black bag—for I could not spare any of my scanty cash for a conveyance or porter.

The train from Edinburgh being delayed by a severe snowstorm, the corresponding parliamentary had left Carlisle long before our arrival. In order to reach Bolton in time for my lecture I had to book by a quick train starting in about three-quarters of an hour, but could only book to Preston, as the increased fare took all my money except 4½ pence. With this small sum I could get no refreshment in the station, but in a little shop in a street outside I got a mug of hot tea and a little hot meat pie.

From Preston I got with great difficulty on to Bolton, handing my black bag to the station master there as security for my fare from Preston until the morning. I arrived in Bolton about 7:45. The lecture commenced at 8, and I, having barely time to run to my lodgings and wash and change, went on the platform cold and hungry. I shall never forget that lecture. It was in an old Unitarian chapel.

We had no gas; the building seemed full of a foggy mist and was imperfectly lit with candles. Everything appeared cold, cheerless and gloomy. The most amusing feature was that an opponent endowed with extra piety and forbearance chose that evening to especially attack me for the money making and easy life I was leading.—Charles Bradlaugh in "A Record of His Life by His Daughter."

Circumstantial.

The Springfield Union tells a story of the late George W. Stearns. He was defending a young fellow for larceny, the evidence against whom was only circumstantial. Stearns urged that circumstantial evidence ought never to convict a man. "Why," said the counsel, "when I was a boy I remember a playmate of mine who, while his parents were absent, went to the pantry and nearly devoured a big custard pie before he thought of the paternal strap. When he did, he looked around for some means of hiding the traces of his guilt. He saw the family cat in the corner, and taking puss by the neck, and carefully smearing her paws with the custard, took the guilty cat out into the back yard and shot her. As the shotgun rang out the boy observed to me with a chuckle, 'There goes one more victim of circumstantial evidence.'" The jury disagreed.

A Cultivated Convict.

Prison Missionary—My friend, are you not repentant for your past misdeeds?

Convict—Repent nawthin! You better go back to school an finish y'r edication.

"My friend, I am thoroughly familiar with the Bible."

"Aw, come off! Just you study up the science of sociology, an you'll find I am simply a product of environment—that's the sort of a hairpin I am."—New York Weekly.

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THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

How Were They Reared and How Was the Material Gathered?

The pyramids of Egypt, for long and to this day included among the world's wonders, are to be regarded as marvelous triumphs of mechanical skill. Of these there are many scattered over the Nile valley, some of brick, some of stone and of varied height. The two largest are in the neighborhood of Cairo. They are and have been for thousands of years the most colossal monuments in the world.

The largest, that of Cheops, in its original state is said to have been 800 feet high and the length of its base on each side the same. It is built of huge stones ranging from 2 to 4 feet in height. It is now rugged and has the character as well as the appearance of a four sided great stairway. The hollows between the steps are believed to have been filled in with white marble, which would shine like snow under the bright Egyptian sun. The pyramid is now much reduced in height, not being more than 500 feet. It is generally admitted that the pyramids were built for tombs and on certain astronomical principles.

There is an inner chamber where the sarcophagus was placed. When a monarch began to reign, he commenced to build his tomb. When he died, his body was placed in the sacred chamber prepared for it, and the opening which led to it was closed. The pyramid was then completed. If the monarch's reign was long, the pyramid was large. If short, the pyramid was small.

How those great structures were reared—how the huge masses were brought together and put in their places—is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered. Of mechanical forces some of the early peoples seem to have had much more knowledge than there is any direct record of.—Chicago Record.

THE WATCHER.

The influence of air and sky
Are side lights from the eternal throne
That fall upon the watchful eye
Of him who, silent, waits alone,
And crown him master of his own.
He knows the beauty of the rose,
The central sun; the farthest star he knows.

The balance of a blade of grass,
The winds that in the meadows run,
Gathering incense as they pass
To offer to the throned sun.
The trembling secret to be won
From every running stream, all these
Are his, yet force him silent to his knees.

The watcher shall possess the earth
In silence, leaping to control
In moments mighty with the birth
Of passion, when the eternal soul
Shall wholly bind him to the whole.
The air and sky, the winds, the rose,
Are his, the earth, yea, God himself he knows.
—P. H. Savage in Youth's Companion.

AN IRISHMAN AND A JEW.

A Business Partnership That Has Been Entirely Satisfactory.

There is an up town business firm one of the members of which is an Irishman and the other a Jew. The Irishman was born in Cork and the Jew in Cracow. They have been in partnership for several years, during which they have built up a flourishing business. The Irishman is beardless; the Jew has a flowing black beard. The Irishman is of the type of Rory O'Moore; the Jew is of the type of Moses.

They are a mutual admiration pair, and each has a solid respect for the other. The Irishman is a rare wit; the Jew is solemn as the Talmud. The Irishman has a fine Corkonian brogue; the native speech of the Jew is the Polish jargon, which he mixes with his English.

The Irishman looks after the firm's finances; the Jew attends to the buying and selling. The Irishman is a strict Catholic and goes to church on Sunday; the Jew is rigorously orthodox and goes to synagogue on Saturday.

The Irishman is "pudgy;" the Jew is lean. They agreed never to talk upon religion, about which they disagree; but, as the one is a bimetallic Democrat and the other a Democratic monometallist, they can always find a subject for friendly argument.

The Irishman is older than the Jew, but the Jew is taller than the Irishman. Both the Irishman and the Jew have large families, and the children of both attend the same school. Most of the offspring of the Irishman are girls, and most of those of the Jew are boys.

The favorite tipple of the Irishman is ale, and that of the Jew is wine. The Irishman is quick tempered; the Jew is slow to wrath. These two business partners, one of them from Cork and the other from Cracow, have carried on their establishment successfully for years in this city, have divided the profits evenly every quarter, have never had a quarrel that lasted more than a minute and have made enough money to raise them above the cares of life. Surely they deserve to grow rich.—New York Sun.

Paper Cables Under Water.

For many purposes paper, next to wire, is an excellent insulation, and it has of late come extensively into use in telephonic and other cables. But it is not generally known that such an insulation has been tried under water. This is, however, the fact, and one such cable is now doing excellent work at the bottom of the Hudson river at New York, right in the track of all the domestic and seabound traffic. Of course the cable is lead covered and otherwise protected, but it depends for its insulation, electrically, on thin spirals of paper around each stranded interior wire. The laying of such a cable in such a place might, a few years ago, have been considered little short of suicidal, but experience has demonstrated the perfect practicability of the scheme. In considering the laying of such cables in such situations the fact is important that a 100 pair, paper insulated, lead covered cable can be bought for 50 cents a foot, while the rubber insulated cable would probably cost not less than $3 per foot, while, figured on the basis of equal electrical effectiveness, the price would be 50 or 100 to 1 in favor of the paper cable, other considerations left out.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Newton abandoned the idea of publishing several of his works for fear of criticism. They were left in manuscript and were published after his death.

A Modern Proposal.

Young de Style—Aw—congwatulate me, my deah fellah. I'm the happiest man outside of Lunnon.

Friend—Eh? Is it about the lovely Miss de Fashion?

Young de Style—That's it. I awsked her to share my twenty thousand a yeah, and she said she would.—New York Weekly.

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Beginning at the southeast intersection of Seventh and Dock streets, runs thence east with the southern line of Dock street 66 feet, thence south parallel with Seventh street 148 feet, thence west paraeel with Dock street 66 feet to the eastern line of Seventh street, thence north with said line of Seventh street 148 feet to the beginning.

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DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 8.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 pm, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkinson 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 p m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.25 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m. 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.03 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9.35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Trains lve Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.48 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.40 p m Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m,, Sumter 5.11 p m. Summerton 5 58 p.m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 26 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M		M	P M
3 30	7 00	—WILMINGTON— Lv... Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv... Surry street... Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv... Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv... Maysville......... Lv	9 34	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv... Pollocksville...... Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar... Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

THE Atlantic National Bank,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Makes Loans to Anybody at Minimum Rates
On Any Good Security.
Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking.
Your account solicited.
Capital $125,000 - - - Surplus $30,000
Total Assets $800,000.
J. W. Norwood, President. W. J. Toomer, Cashier.
ap 19 tf

The French Cafe
Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.
A. P. LEVY, Manager.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 "
4 33 "	Ar... Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ..... Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 00 "
12 13 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Av	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 20 "	Lv...... Maxton... .. Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	8 46 "
4 59 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. .Lv	6 50 a. m
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South-bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railrood, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 35	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	9 35	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			10 43	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			12 05	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 39	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.20 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4.09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.
V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO

To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a. m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE
Seed Potatoes.
HOULTON
EARLY ROSE.
Red Rust Proof Oats
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,
Meat, Salt,
MOLASSES, &c., &c.
WORTH & WORTH.
jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills
A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION
Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon. ARTHUR F. GRAY,
Mill Architect and Engineer,
Exchange Building, 53 State St.,
jan 24 1m Boston. sa

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Manchester Markets.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Sun* says: Cotton rose two to three points, then reacted, and closed quiet and steady at a net advance of one point, with sales of 38,000 bales. Liverpool advanced one-half to one point, closing quiet and steady, with spot sales of 8,000 bales. Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 776 bales for spinning, 200 for export and 3,100 delivered on contract. Silver advanced ¼d in London. A New Orleans dispatch says that there will be a decrease in the acreage in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and a large diminution in the use of fertilizers, and that recent rains have been bad for the crop. The New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 2,900 to 3,000 bales against 2,821 last Thursday, and 757 last year. The port receipts to day were 4,199 against 6,199 last week, and 3.604 last year; thus far this week 29.995, against 42,204 thus far last week. In Manchester yarns were dull and cloths quiet. The Southern spot markets were quiet and unchanged. The exports from the ports were 4,543 bales to Great Britain. Memphis received 122 bales against 147 last week and 57 last year, and Houston 307 against 876 last week and 584 last year. The exports of yarn from Great Britain in April were 32,000,000 pounds against 19,378,100 in the same month last year, and thus far this season 88 255.500 pounds against 75,997,100 last year; exports of cloth were 40,200,000 in April, against 41,917,820 last year, and thus far this season 1,682,889,100, against 1,820,662,600 thus far last season.

To-day's features: There was an undertone of strength in cotton to-day in spite of the fact that Liverpool was dull, that Manchester was rather blue, that the weekly Government report on the whole was favorable, and there was an absence of life in the speculation here. But some unfavorable private crop reports were received from various sections of the cotton belt and dry weather is undoubtedly needed in Central Texas. Silver was higher and it was believed that the dispute between Russia and Japan has been practically settled. Although there was no large buying for long account and the speculation was anything but animated, there was more or less nervousness noticeable among the bears, and their covering caused a slight advance. Most operators, however, are holding aloof awaiting the Bureau report to be published on Friday. The Bureau report is expected by many to be bullish. Quite a number of operators incline to the opinion that it will report a decrease in the acreage of 15 per cent.

MANCHESTER, May 8.—The *Guardian* in its commercial article, says: Actua, business has been unsatisfactory, and in Eastern sections quiet. Producers are becoming anxious at the absence of acceptable offers and there is no sign that the Indian markets will be aroused before the beginning of the monsoon in June. Despite the termination of the Chino-Japan war, renewed buying is not apparent, and probably the buying in anticipation of that event has already largely provided for the immediate requirements. Makers of Chinese and Japanese standard cloths have some times been well supplied with orders, but at other times have been greatly in need of workable business. The lesser Eastern outlets are restricted. South America and elsewhere have bought sparingly, buyers often reducing the prices previously offered. Fine weather has stimulated the home trade. Progress in yarns has been poor, but the market is firm.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

July Wheat Closed Lower—Corn Higher—Oats Lower—Pork Products Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 8.—There were reports of cash wheat sold for export at New York and Duluth and a cargo was worked Chicago for shipment to Toledo to-day, but prices derived no strength from the talk. At best the business from a speculative point of view lacked attractiveness. The disposition seemed to be to await the forthcoming Government report before deciding to take important ventures. Around the opening the rains of last night were the cause of more freedom in selling, but with several fractions decline' "shorts" deemed it expedient to cover, the demand from that source being about a rally, but when the support was withdrawn another set back took place and no news of sufficient ability to force a recovery was then received. On the early firmness immediately succeeding the opening, the strength of corn was a factor, but the sympathetic infidence lost power later. July wheat opened from 63⅛ to 63¼c.—sold between 62¼@62⅜c. and 63⅜@63½c., closing at 62½c.—⅝@¾c. under yesterday. Sales of cash wheat in the sample department were made at 1 cent advance over yesterday's prices, but the close was weaker with the futures.

Corn—July corn opened at 50¾c., between 50⅜ and 51⅛c, closing at 50¾c—⅛c. higher than yesterday.

July oats closed ⅛c. lower than yesterday. Cash oats were ¼@½c. higher than yesterday's, closing easy.

Provisions—There was considerable margin for imorovement in the business in product. Hogs being in light supply and higher, threw some firmness to provisions and the early strength of corn was, likewise, a factor. Pork showed the greatest strength, a prominent commission house having fair buying orders for that article. July pork closed 22½c higher than ysterday, July lard 2½c higher and July ribs 5c higher.

Chairman Dudley has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Texas, to be held at Dallas, May 27th, for the purpose of defining the position of the party on silver.

The last step in the contested Governorship of Tennessee was taken yesterday, when Gov. Peter Turney took the oath of office to serve another two years. The inauguration took place at noon and was witnessed by a large crowd. The Republican members of the Legislature declined to attend the inauguration.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. *—Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

NULLIFICATION OF THE STATE DISPENSARY LAW AND REGISTRATION ACT

By Mandate of the Federal Court—Gov. Evans Declares He Will Continue the Seizure of Liquors—Will Not Call an Extra Session of the Legislature—The Dispensary Case Will be Taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, May 20.—The State is in a ferment to-night. The United States Circuit Court has come with its strong arm and dealt the Government of the State of South Carolina two terrific blows. Many have looked lightly upon the issues that have been pending in the Court during the past week, but these issues have been as momentous as any that ever arose in the old Palmetto State, and it is not within the power of a prophet or the son of a prophet to forecast the consequential events which will follow in the next six months. At one fell stroke the registration laws of the State have been knocked into a cocked hat, throwing open the ballot-box to everybody to vote without a registration certificate, something that is likely to cause a struggle in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, something that revolutionizes the voting system of the State, for the Governor declares that he will not call the Legislature together to enact a new law; and the Dispensary system has been practically killed, the law being nullified in so far as the vitally important inter-State Commerce feature is concerned, it now being allowed any one to bring liquors into the State from wheresoever he pleases, and be protected in the possession thereof. These are the two matters that confront the present State administration and they are grave ones. Notwithstanding this, Gov. Evans is declaring that he is going ahead with the seizures of liquors to get the liquor cases in the United States Court. The question of every hour now might be said to be "what next."

And of far greater importance than anything else is the mandate of the Court in the registration cases, though perhaps the practical nullification of the Dispensary law is of more general interest to the people of the State itself and those outside the State.

Judge Goff rendered the decision in the registration case. The court room was packed so that standing room could not be found. Scores of negroes were present, as were no end of liquor men. The negroes, when Judge Goff ended, murmured their approval and order had to be restored. After recounting the provisions of the law and the acts bearing thereon, together with the facts of the case, he traced the negroes' career from the time of slavery, gave the history of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; proceeded to show that these rights could not be abridged; held that the law in this respect was unconstitutional, and said the provisions of the registration laws seemed to him almost incredible, yet he thought them correct. He said, "The statement this complainant makes is appalling, the outrage stupendous, the result close on the border land that divides outrage from crime."

The constitutional convention act cured no defects. The State frankly admitted that the object was to disfranchise as many negroes as possible. He held that the laws were unconstitutional in toto; that the Court had jurisdiction, etc. He held that the certificates of registration could not be demanned; that no official of any State was above the law.

He remarked that inclination mingled with duty in this matter. He was severe on the position of the State in regarding the Court as a foreign jurisdiction. This position was as strange and wonderful to him as the story he had just heard in this case. He passed an order, as prayed for, restraining and enjoining the supervisor of registration as an official and individually from the performance of any of the acts mentioned and complained of. The injuction is perpetual.

Gov. Evans declares that he will not call an extra session of the Legislature. He says the fight will have to come on a free ballot, and regards the situation as a grave crisis. To-night he said: "You can say that I am wrought up with indignation, and that we will take the decree, read it carefully and put our reflections to the people of the State in due season. It is the gravest question that ever confronted us, and the people may rest assured that we will take no action without mature deliberation. The time has come now to act, and at the proper time I will act in a manner that no true South Carolinian can fail to uphold. But they may rest assured that white supremacy in South Carolina will be maintained."

Judge Simonton rendered the decision in the Dispensary case, which created a profound sensation. It was in the case from Charleston. After reviewing the case and holding that the court had jurisdiction, he said:

"The Dispensary law now here declares that the use and consumption of alcoholic liquors in themselves are injurious to the morals, good health and safety of the State, and of her people. On the contrary, the Dispensary law makes the most ample provision for the purchase of alcoholic liquors in this State and elsewhere, for their distribution in convenient packages within the reach of nearly every person throughout all portions of the State for use and consumption by the people of the State and in evey way it encourages such use and consumption. Even in localities in which the inhabitants refuse to have a dispensary provision is made for the procurement of alcoholic liquor by those persons within the locality who desire to use it. Alhoholic liquors is declared to be contraband and against the morals, good health and safety of the State only when it is not imported by the dispenser or is not in his hands or in the hands of some one with his permission. Alcoholic liquors imported itno this State and declared contraband, and injurious to the good health, morals and safety of the State, and so subject to seizure, just as soon as they are seized and passed into the hands of the dispenser they lose their injurious qualities, are put into the channels of distribution, and are sold to the people of the State for their use and consumption.

It is not necessary to go into a minute and detailed examination into all the provisions of the Dispensary law, nor to determine whether all these provisions are or not in the exercise of the police power. It is sufficient for the purposes of this case to say

"That in so far as the Dispensary law forbids a citizen to purchase in other States, and to import into this State alcoholic liquors for his own use and consumption, the products of other States, it discriminates against the product of other States. Such discrimination cannot be made under the guise of the police power. And further, in so far as this act permits the chief dispenser to purchase in other States alcoholic liquors and to import them into this State for the purpose of selling them, for use and consumption, at retail within the State, and forbids all other persons from so purchasing and importing for their individual use and consumption, it discriminates against all other citizens of the State. It also makes a discrimination against all persons in the trade in other States who are not patronized by the State dispenser, forbidding them to seek customers within the State, and to enjoy a commercial intercourse secured to others in this State.

"These conclusions rest on this discrimination, if it did not exist, and if all alcoholic liquors were excluded from the State, or if all persons were forbidden to import alcoholic liquors, or if the laws of South Carolina had declared that all alcoholic liquors were of such poisonous and detrimental character, and that their use and consumption as a beverage were against the morals, good healh and safety of the State, other and different questions would arise."

The injuction is an iron-clad one, the meat of it being in the following:

"Ordered, adjudged and decreed that a writ of injunction be awarded and do issue out of this Court, commanding and enjoining and restraining the defennants, M. T. Holley, Sr., as Chief Constable of the State of South Carolina, and all other State constables of the State of South Carolina and officers and other persons who are acting under him, and their successors in office, and also the defendants, J M Scott, R M Gardner and E C Beach and all other State Constables of the State of South Carolina, and all county sheriffs and their deputies and all municipal officers, chiefs of police and policemen, and all other officers of the State of South Carolina or of any county, city or town of the said State of South Carolina, and all persons whomsoever, acting or claiming to act under the authority of the act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, approved January 2, 1895, or under any warrant issued by or under authority thereof from seizing or attempting to seize in transit or otherwise, both before and after arrival in the State of South Carolina, and at any place in the State of South Carolina, take, carry away or confiscate any packages whatsoever of ales, wines, beers or spirituous liquors, or any intoxicating liquors, the product of any other State or foreign country imported into, or brought into the State of South Carolina by any means of transportation whatsoever, by the complainant, James Donald, or any other person, whomsoever, for his own use and consumption, and from entering forcibly or searching or attempting to search the premises or dwelling of the complainant, James Donald, or any other person in the State of South Carolina or any railroad depot, railroad car or steamboat, or sailing vessel, or other vehicle of inter-State commerce or any vehicle whatsoever, within this State for such intoxicating liquors as aforesaid; imported or brought into this State for his use or consumption or from hindering and preventing by any means whatever the complainant, James Donald, or any other person in the State of South Carolina, as importer and consumer of the ales, beers, wines, and spirituous liquors of other States and foreign countries from importing, holding, possessing, using and consuming the said intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, so imported for his use and consumption."

"As to the Dispensary," said Governor Evans to-night, "it will continue its operations as heretofore, and the case will be pushed to the Supreme Court of the United States as speedily as possible. It is an absurdity to argue that Congress has the right to pass a law giving to the State the right to absolutely control whiskey brought into the borders of the State as though it were manufactured in the State, and yet powerless if perchance a perjured barkeeper may maintain it is for his own use and consumption. Judge Simonton's utter disregard for the Wilson act and the original package decision, and of his own decision, heretofore rendered, shows the extent to which these people are willing to carry their animosity to this law of the people. The Dispensary law is here to stay, and will stay, and I am confident that the Supreme Court of the United States will not stultify itself by such utter disregard of the act of Congress and its own decisions. At any rate they will be given an opportunity of passing on it. Further developments may be expected. The constabulary will continue making seizures; that's the way we have to get to the court. The only way to get to the Supreme Court is by contempt proceedings."

Judge Goff returned to West Virginia this afternoon and Judge Simonton went to Charleston. Orders for liquors are flying everywhere. A constable claiming full knowledge of the mandate of the court has already made a seizure of liquor.

The contempt cases against Commissioner Hixson and the constables were dismissed in view of the disclaimers and apologies made.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Increase in the Gold Reserve—Rules to Govern Examinations in the Internal Revenue Service—Argument Concluded in the Income Tax Cases in the Supreme Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The gold reserve increased to-day $900,000, standing at the close of business in the Treasury at $92,591,579. The gain in gold was paid in by the syndicate.

The President to-day made public the rules to govern examinations in the Internal Revenue Service, which was put under the Civil Service regulations on December 12th last. One of the most important provisions authorizes transfers from one classified Internal Revenue collection district to another, and from any classified Internal Revenue collection district to a bureau in the Treasury Department in which business relating to the internal revenue is transacted, and also from such a bureau in the Treasury Department to such a district upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury and the certification of the commissioner.

Almost immediately upon the assembling of the Supreme Court of the United States at noon to-day, the chamber being filled with spectators drawn there by the announcement that he was to speak, Mr. Rufus H. Choate resumed the closing argument in the income tax cases. Mr. Choate finished at 2.02, and the Chief Justice requested the crier to adjourn Court until Monday, May 20th.

NEW STEAMSHIP.

The Largest Ever Turned Out of an American Yard to be Built for the Plant Line.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A contract has been signed between the Plant Steamship Line and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company which will place upon the service of the steamship line one of the finest vessels afloat, and next to the St. Louis and St. Paul, of the American line, the largest steamer ever turned out of an American yard. The details of the new ship have not yet been given out, but it was learned that she will be over 400 feet long, and that she will cost in the neighborhood of $600,000. She will be fitted up in the most modern style.

At the office of Henry B Plant it was said that Mr. Plant was ill and could say nothing about his new ship. It was admitted, however, that the contract had been signed and that work would begin immediately.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY.

The Bookkeeper of the Defunct Bank of Lexington, Va., Sentenced to Four Years Imprisonment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LEXINGTON, May 8.—R. K. Godwin, bookkeeper of the defunct bank of Lexington, was found guilty by the jury under the first indictment for which he was being tried, for making false entries as clerk. The jury returned a verdict after being out only thirty minutes and fixed the penalty to be four years in the State penitentiary. The verdict meets with the approval of many; while many expected an acquittal. Godwin was under six similar indictments, which were quashed by agreement of counsel for both sides and the verdict was accepted without an appeal.

The trial of C. W. Irvine comes up to-morrow. He is under three indictments for receiving money from absconding Cashier Figgat, knowing the same to have been embezzled and stolen.

WARM WIRELETS.

A telegram last night from Pocahontas, Va., said all is quiet there. More miners were at work and the Southwest Company expects to have 800 new men at work by Friday afternoon.

John F. T. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., has made an assignment, with liabilities of about $115,000. Of this sum about $75,000 is secured by bonds, stocks, notes, &c., and the remainder is covered by real and personal property.

Commencing May 12th, a new through sleeping-car line from New York to Chattanooga, Tennessee, will be inaugurated over the Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," going through the picturesque mountains of Western North Carolina, via Asheville, Hot Springs, Painted Rock and Knoxville.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 9; Brooklyn 4.

Cincinnatti—Cincinnatti 3; New York 10.

St. Souis—St Louis 7; Bostos 10.

Louisville—Louisville 6; Philadelphia 9.

Chicago—Chicago 8; Washington 4; Cleveland—1st game—Cleveland 2. Baltimore 6. 2nd game—Baltimore vs. Cleveland, called at end of the first inning on account of rain.

Norolk—Norfolk 0; Lynchburg 3.

Petersburg—Petersburg 8; Richmond 5.

Nashville—Nashville 8; Atlanta 4.

Roanoke—Roanoke 4: Portsmouth 6.

New Orleans—New Orleans 3; Little Rock 4.

Philadelphia—Up to the seventh inning the game between the University of Virginia and Pennsylvania this afternoon was an even thing with a run for each side, but in the seventh the Quakers batted out six runs and practically won the game then. Score: Pennsylvania 8, University of Virginia 3.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, May 8.—Spirits turpentine dull but steady at 30@30½c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 52½@1 55.

CHARLESTON, May 8—Spirits turpentine dull, nothing doing; receipts 70 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 05 @1 15; receipts 136 barrels.

SAVANNAH, May 8.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 26¼@27¼c for regulars; sales of 150 casks at 26¼c and 1,003 casks at 26¾c; at the close it was quoted firm at 25½c bid, with no sales; receipts 1,164 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,500 barrels; receipts 2,651 barrels. Quotations: A, B, C $1 05, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 40, G $1 55, H $1 75, I $1 90, K $2 10, M $2 45, N $2 50, window glass $2 60, water white $2 75.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For Sale—Three fine Milch Cows with calves, one week old. Apply at Wilmington Oil Mills. my 9 tf

Men and women to make big money with the Practical Plating Dynamo. It is the electrical Machine used in the great Plating factories. $65 00 to $85.00 a week made easy. Plates everything. No experience: big profits. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. may 7 6t

Ducks, geese, chickens, eggs—fresh lot just received. I have a small lot of country butter that I will sell at 15c. a pound. Also groceries of all kinds, at the lowest prices. I am agent for Cutter Tobacco, the best on the market. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

New Photographs—Your special attention is called to my new display of Photographs. Look at them. It will do you good. Have some made like them; they will be a source of joy to you forevermore. Fine photographs at $1 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS, 114 Market street. c21

A chance to make money.—I made $534.00 the last six weeks selling Dish Washers, and was sick part of the time. I don't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer Business. No canvassing. Sold all my Washers at home. Perfect satisfaction. Every one sold sells another. Every family wants one. I will make $3,000 this year easy. I can wash and dry our dishes in two minutes. Any one can make $5 to $12 a day. For circulars write to Iron City Dish Washer Co, S. Highland avenue, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. mch 19 3m

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 107 Nutt street; deliveries prompt [illegible] Manager c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, [illegible] distilled Tar and the Spirittine remedies. c51

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 23 tf

Mid-Spring Sale.

The approaching warm weather has increased the demand for lighter fabrics.

We have just received an immense line of the latest novelties in Cotton Weaves. We have all the weights from the heavy Percales to the gauze-like Organdies, and they are going with a rush. The cream of the stock is still on our counters, but another day will find them in the hands of the consumer.

The first thing the consumer requires at the hands of the merchant is honesty, and we give you the best value for your money.

Cotton Specialties.

New line Dimities in Green, Red and yellow, 15c. yard.

The very best quality Lawn in black and white, blue & pink 18c. yd.

Plisse Batiste in pink, blue and shrimp pink, a soft, clinging fabric, at 20 cents a yard.

Those fancy Swiss are the most beautiful creations of the season, and only 35c a yard.

Fancy Basquette cloth weaves are much admired; 35c will buy them.

White Corded Novelties. Some have a beautiful stripe of redor gold, 25c, 20c and 35c a yard.

The most exquisite line of Domestic and foreign woven Organdies are displayed this week. They are very tempting at 25c and 35c a yard.

We have the prettiest line of Ginghams ever brought to the city. The producers of Ginghams have abandoned the old designs, which have become tiring to the consumer, and are giving us designs which are sure to please the ladies. Domestic Ginghams at 10 and 12½c yard; Imported Ginghams at 25 cents a yard.

You know that dotted Swiss will be worn more this season than ever. We have 25, maybe 35 samples to select from. Two weeks more and one third of that number will not be found upon our counters. If you care to choose, we will not advise you to wait. 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c a yard.

All wool Challies sell everywhere at 20c per yard. We are offering them at 12c. They cost us more, but they must and will go.

Don't forget those patent tipped Kayser Silk Gloves, the kind that don't wear out, black and tan, 75c pr.

Chemisettes in white and colors.

Shirt waist silks in endless variety.

Full Line Woollen Goods

Always in stock, black and colors.

Mattings!

We have the largest line of Mattings and Carpets in the State. We buy in large quantities, and secure the best at the lowest prices.

China and Japanese Mattings, 10, 12½, 15 and 20c yard.

Cotton Warp Mattings, 25, 35 and 40c yard.

Japanese Inlaid Matting, 25c a yard.

500 Parasols AND **Gents' Umbrellas**

Just received.

Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

Laces and Embroideries

Every conceivable design,
All the widths,
Every price.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

may 5 tf

A WAR —ON— GROCERIES

Just received to-day to be sold low. One car load light wire hoop flour, SILVER MEDAL FLOUR. One car load of that celebrated D. & L., "Gold Medal," patent flour. 17 tubs fancy Elgin Creamery Butter. 25 medium Cream Cheese, low down. 100 boxes Cakes and Crackers, assorted kinds. 36 barrels New Crop Cuba Molasses. 6 barrels Vanilla Syrup. A lot of cheap New Orleans molasses.

We are State Agents for Gold Medal Cider; guaranteed to keep sweet and fresh for ten months, or money refunded. Write for prices.

DOZIER & LEE,

ap 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Soap Luxury.

WITCH HAZEL SOAP is nothing but pure vegetable Soap and Witch Hazel.

The soothing qualities of Witch Hazel make the roughest skin smooth and velvety, and impart an unctiousness that preserves the hands as well as the face from chapping.

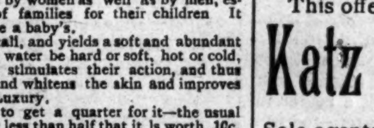
This soap is liked by women as well as by men, especially mothers of families for their children. It makes your skin like a baby's.

It is free from alkali, and yields a soft and abundant lather, whether the water be hard or soft, hot or cold. It clears the pores, stimulates their action, and thus softens, smoothes and whitens the skin and improves the health. Soap Luxury.

We do not try to get a quarter for it—the usual price—but rell it for less than half that it is worth, 10c.

my 7 tf JAMES D. NUTT, The Druggist.

Office Sec'y of the W. & W. R. R. Co.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of that Company, payable to all holders of record on May 10th, 1895. The Transfer Books will stand closed from May 1st to May 10th, 1895 inclusive.

JAS. F. POST, Jr.,
ap 28 tf Sec'y & Treas'r W. & W. R. R. Co.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Drugs, Chemicals AND Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Proprietary Medicines,
Druggist's Sundries, etc., etc.

☞City and Country patronage solicited.

may 7 3m

We Are Merchants

UP TO DATE.

WE DO BUSINESS ON THE STRAIGHT line. We have no specialities; all goods marked in plain figures; everything cheap. I want to tell you this morning about our Miliinery. We have received three big shipments this week of New Hats, Ribbons and Flowers. One line of white and colored Wild Flowers, six in a bunch, stand up high, very pretty, at 15c a bunch, worth 25c. Another special value in Flowers, beautiful rich Flowers, half open buds, eight in a bunch, 15c; some very fine bunches at $1.25 a bunch; we have everything your heart may desire from the cheapest to the best. A big job of fine Ribbon; White Shefon and Gross Grain Silk Ribbon, the very newest goods on the market at 45c per yard, 5 inches wide; others ask 80c for same goods; in black, all silk, No. 12 at 5c per yard; in Gross Grain, No. 22 10c; No. 40 at 20c per yard.

Fine Hats Received.

A big lot of fine Hats received in Sailors. We have a job at 9c, very pretty rough Straw goods. A lot of Leghorns in White and Black at 25c each; in the high crown new style Leghorns at 48c, 65c, $1.00 and $1.63 each. A big job of Buckles, Pins or ornaments of all kinds from 1c up to 25c. This is the cheapest lot of goods you ever saw. In Trimmed Hats and all styles from the cheapest to the best. We keep them trimmed ahead for our customers, they sell from 50c up to $4.00 each. When we sell the Hat and Triming we trim the Hat free of cost. We will trim your old hat over for you for 25c, or make you a nice Lace Hat for 50c and sell you the frame for 25c. The Millinery business is only one branch of our business, but it is a very good one, it gives employment to seven young ladies. You will find this fine display of Millinery Goods on the second floor of our Store in a hall or store room 60x60 square feet completely filled with New Goods all nicely arranged. Come to us for bargains. You will be sure to find them at the one price Racket Store on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.

Mail orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded. my 5 tf

PANTS.

$3.00 PANTS —AND— **$12.50 SUITS**

Made to Order

BY THE

Plymouth Rock Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.,

AND

BROWNING, KING & CO.

NEW YORK.

Why pay $3 for a pair of Pants ready-made, when you can get them made to order for $3.00.

We guarantee satisfaction, or Money refunded.

C. E. GORDON,

Agent

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

ap 14 tf

False Economy.

For any woman to buy a heavy Machine.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

Can be run with No. 120 Cotton in place of the regular band.

Does this not show what a light running machine it is?

SPECIAL RATES on the new improved

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

This week. 40 per cent. Saved.

This offer is limited.

Katz & Polvogt,

Sole agents Wheeler A Wilson Sewing Machine.

may 5 tf

For Rent.

I wish to rent out a Steam Grist Mill and Cotton Gin and Turpentine Still, located at Harrell's Store, Sampson county, N. C.

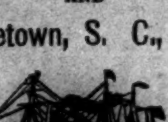
For particulars call on, at my office,

D. L. GORE,
120, 122 & 124 Water street,
Wilmington, N. C.

ap 20 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GROATAN,	Saturday, May 4
ONEIDA,	Saturday, May 11

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, May 4
CROATAN	Saturday, May 11

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, April 30
CROATAN,	Tuesday, May 7

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ap 28 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice-President. GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

RESULTS,

IF YOU DEPOSIT IN THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO

$1	a week for	5 years	you	will have		$ 286
2	"	"	"	"		572
3	"	"	"	"		858
4	"	"	"	"		1,144
5	"	"	"	"		1,430
10	"	"	"	"		2,860
15	"	"	"	"		4,290
1		for ten years			"	637
2	"	"	"	"		1,274
3	"	"	"	"		1,911
4	"	"	"	"		2,548
5	"	"	"	"		3'185
10	"	"	"	"		6,370
15	"	"	"	"		9,555

Step By Step You go a Long Way.

ap il 21

North Carolina Hams.

We have some fine ones which we ffer low in lots to suit.

VISITING MERCHANTS should see our goods and prices before buying GROCERIES.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.

ap 11 D&W tf

HARRIS' Lithia WATER

Harris' Lithia prings, S. C.

A water that contains about one-third more Lithia than the Buffalo Lithia Water, and has not an equal in the United States.

Read what the most noted Physicians of South Carolina have to say for the Harris Lithia Water:

After a long and varied experience in the use of Mineral Waters from many sources, both foreign and domestic, I am fully persuaded that the Harris Lithia Water possesses efficacy in the treatment of afflictions of the Kidneys and Bladder unequalled by any other Water of which I have made trial.

This opinion is based upon observation of its effects on my patients for the past three years, during which time I have prescribed it freely and almost uniformly with benefit in the medicable maladies above mentioned.

When failure to relieve has occured, I have imputed it to insufficient use of the Water, for my experience teaches me that from one to two quarts daily should be taken from two to four weeks, to seure its full remedial effects. A. N. TALLY, M. D.
Columbia, S. C., October 8th, 1892.

CAMDEN, January 26 1892.
J. T. Harris, Esq., Harris Spring, S. C.:
Dear Sir:—I find great benefit from the use of your Lithia Water. I consider it a fine tonic, a general regulator of the digestion, as well as very efficacious in those diseases for which Lithia is considered somewhat of a specific. JUDGE J. B. KERSHAW.

My wife has been using your Lithia Water anp is very much benefitted. I consider it in every respect equal to the famous Buffalo Lithia Water.
Abbeville, S. C. JUDGE J. S. COTHRAN.

For sale by the bottle or gallon by J. HICKS BUNTING, Druggist, sole agent for Wilmington and vicinity, Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.
may 28 tf

BEST

Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
Women's Department,
Children's Department,
Agricultural Department
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Answers to Correspondents,
Editorials,
Everything,

WILL BE FOUND IN THE

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A ten-page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper. HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.

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The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

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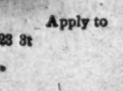
House and Shop.



FOR RENT.—Dwelling and Shop on northeast corner of Tenth and Princess streets. Everything in excellent repair.

Apply to
ap 23 3t D. O'CONNOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR

Economy

The order of the Day.

Trimmed Hats.

Just opened, a new lot of Pattern Hats. Styles that cannot fail to please the most fastidious tastes, and at prices lower than charged elsewhere for like qualities.

We have opened a new lot latest styles trimmed Sailors, in all colors.

Untrimmed Hats.

A fine line of fancy Chip, two toned Annon brade, Neapolitan and Fancy Lace straw, Milan, Leghorn and Canton Hats for ladies, Misses and children, and a new line of untrimmed Sailors from 9c up.

RIBBONS.

Dresden, Taffetas, Saten, Moire and Gross Grain Ribbons, all widths

Silks.

Another new lot of Summer Silks, for shirt waists, in new designs, for 20c a yard.

Flowers and Feathers.

Ladies' Underwear.

Shirt Waists, Corsets,
Hosiery, Laces,
Gloves, Dress Trimmings,
Handkerchiefs,
Parasols,
Wrappers.
Capes and Jackets,
And a full line of Infants' Wear.

Our prices are economical facts, in touch with the times.

Don't fail to give us a call, as it will pay you if in want of anything in our line.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market Street.
Wilmington, N. C.

ap 28 tf

S. H. Fishblate,

We bought the balance of Spring and Summer stock of Hays, Goldberg & Co., of New York, at 60 cts. on the dollar. All fine goods, no shoddy, No old styles—but made for this season's stock.

We will give you bargains never known in the

Clothing Trade,

All Wool Suits,

Former price $10, our price $5.98

ALL WOOL PANTS—
Former price $4.50, our price $2.50

ALL WOOD BOYS' SUITS—
Former price $3, our price $1.50

MEN'S WHITE DUCK PANTS—
25c, worth $1

CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS, $1

ALL WOOL KNEE PANTS—
45 cents, former price $1

Straw Hats,

Sold everywhere at $1, our price 50c
A $2 Derby or Alpine Hat for $1

Sweaters.

All wool $1.50, worth $3.00
Cotton Sweaters, 20 cents.
Our 50 cents Neckwear, 25 cents.
Full dress Laundered Shirt 50c, worth $1.

None can be better, none cheaper. Call early and avoid the rush.

Our store will be open until 7.30 p. m. during this sale, and Saturdays until 1130 p. m.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

may 1 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

You Can Bet

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MAN WITH A nicely groomed moustache, a clean smooth shaven face without pimples and his hair always neat that he is a customer of Prempert's. We have but one price. Whatever you may be, tradesman or millionaire, when we shake those nickles up on Saturday night we do dot know who they came from.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering,
my 5 tf 11 South Front St

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

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The first of American Newspapers
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